

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 173

5 September 1979

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REPORTAGE ON 4 SEPTEMBER SUMMIT MEETING

FLO42250 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2005 GMT on 4 September carries recorded video coverage of the morning session of the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference on 4 September. As coverage begins, Chairman Fidel Castro calls the session to order and immediately invites UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to address the conference.

After Waldheim's speech Chairman Castro continues the proceedings in accordance with the agenda prepared by the foreign ministers' conference. When discussing the schedule of the sessions, Castro asks all participants to be on time to avoid delay and extra work hours. He apologizes for the need to schedule night sessions because of the number of speeches that must be heard.

Castro introduces Yugoslav President Tito who begins speaking at 2045 GMT. After Tito ends his 29-minute speech, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is introduced and begins speaking at 2115 GMT.

Castro introduces Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad who begins speaking at 2155 GMT.

At 2200 GMT Castro introduces Ethiopia's head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, who begins speaking at 2240 GMT. Mengistu devotes the opening portion of his speech to praise of the Cuban revolution and its leaders. He raps imperialism for creating conflicts in underdeveloped countries to gain from the exploitation of its resources. He stresses the need for maintaining a firm position vis-a-vis the imperialist forces. He urges the nonaligned countries to transform all promises into action. He says silence is the worst enemy of the oppressed and those underdeveloped countries struggling for economic liberation.

Mengistu says his country supports the nonaligned movement's goals and principles. He adds that respect for small countries and sovereignty over their territories will only become a reality if the nonaligned countries remain firmly united. He scores colonialism, apartheid and other forms of discrimination. He refers to the African liberation movements and the problems they are confronting. He asks the nonaligned summit to adopt a resolution of solidarity with the African patriotic fronts as well as to give their material support. We must close ranks and strengthen unity in the effort to achieve a new international economic order, he stresses.

Mengistu recounts the events that led to a revolution in his country. He says that since the triumph of the revolution the lot of the Ethiopians has improved and now they work together for a better Ethiopia and a brighter future for its young generations. He adds that Ethiopia's foreign policy is based on the nonaligned movement's principles.

At the conclusion of Mengistu's speech at 2336 GMT, Castro declares the session closed.

Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0033 GMT on 5 September carries recorded video coverage of the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference afternoon session on 4 September. As coverage begins, Castro reports that the session is 25 minutes late in starting and that an effort must be made to arrive on time or else it will be necessary to work 24 hours a day. Castro announces that the session will be presided over by Syrian President al-Asad.

Al-Asad introduces Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman who begins speaking at 0036 GMT. He congratulates Castro for his election as chairman and thanks him for the many courtesies accorded him in Cuba. He praises Tito and those who have fought for freedom, independence and sovereignty within the nonaligned movement. Rahman stresses the need for preserving the policy of nonalignment in the movement and asks Chairman Castro to enforce the movement's policy of nonintervention among member-countries. He makes several proposals for cooperation among member-countries in the supply of foodstuffs, fuel and other resources available within the movement. He ends his speech at 0119 GMT.

The next speaker is Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley who begins speaking at 0121 GMT. Manley praises the work of the outgoing chairman, Sri Lanka President Jayewardene, and his staff. He then talks about great men, devoting special references to Lenin. Manley calls the Cuban revolution an example for the hemisphere and highly praises Fidel Castro as a great leader. Referring to the Angolan revolution, Manley says the Cuban combatants made its success a reality, defeating the racist forces of South Africa. Manley then examines the nonaligned movement and says it is not good to encourage the formation of blocs or groups within the movement. He raps those outside the movement for trying to create division among the movement's members. Manley adds that if the capitalist countries believe that the nonaligned movement has similarities with the socialist camp, he recommends that they do something to come closer to them and not away from them. He hails the liberation of the peoples of Grenada and Nicaragua and congratulates them for overthrowing the dictatorial regimes of Gairy and Somoza. He expresses concern over the delay in the liberation of Belize. He scores the economic blockade imposed on Cuba by the United States. He says that there can be no solution to the Middle East problem without the participation of the Palestinian people in all negotiations.

In closing, Manley briefly refers to the Law of the Sea Conference and the energy problem. With respect to the U.S. decision on the 3-mile territorial waters, Manley says Jamaica rejects any attempt to impose limitations to jurisdictional waters. He then talks about the energy problem and urges the developed countries to put an end to the waste of fuel. Manley blames the world crisis on the capitalist countries' economic crisis and advocates the creation of a new international economic order. He ends by saying that unity and credibility of the movement is necessary to struggle for such a new economic system.

Al-Asad introduces PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat who begins speaking at 0212 GMT. 'Arafat thanks Castro and the Cuban people for the warm welcome accorded the participants in the summit. He hails the struggle of the Cuban people who, he says, work hard in the miracle of the daily struggle. He refers to the interest that the summit has awakened in all peoples of the world. 'Arafat warns about a plot against the nonaligned movement aimed at dividing its members and creating suspicion and hatred. He hails the victory of the Iranian and Nicaraguan people and says he considers their victories as if they were his own.

'Arafat charges that South Africa and Israel are involved in a nuclear conspiracy. He adds that South Africa is providing the funds and territory and Israel the technology for producing a nuclear device. He gives no other details. He raps the United States for supporting the Israeli criminals with arms and funds. He says the United States has bought Egypt with \$12 billion to perpetuate Zionist domination in the Middle East, denying the Palestinian people the right to a fatherland. Referring to U.S. Ambassador Young, 'Arafat says he was forced to resign for his fairness in the case of the Palestinian people.

He then talks about U.S. plans on military and naval units based in the Middle East which would be used to protect the petroleum in the area. He asks: Who told them that this is their petroleum? Well, he adds, we are capable of defending ourselves and our petroleum. 'Arafat raps the Camp David accords and adds that it is one more reason for fighting against Israel. He denounces the United States for sponsoring the Israeli-Egyptian separate peace treaty and asks the nonalined movement to condemn it. In closing, 'Arafat reiterates his gratitude to Castro for his support and promises that there will be no peace or security or solution in the Middle East without Palestinian peace. He ends his speech at 0327 GMT.

Al-Asad introduces Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham who begins speaking at 0327 GMT. After thanking Sri Lanka's President Jayewardene for the brilliant guidance he provided in the past 3 years, he congratulates Castro for his election and thanks him for the courtesies extended to him. He then talks about the great men in the hemisphere and compares Castro to Marti, Bolivar and others. He warns about the possibility of any of the member-countries unwittingly becoming a pawn of the enemies in efforts aimed at creating division in the nonalined movement. He says that ideological conformism has never been a part of the movement. He adds that any attempt to build a monolithic ideological structure within the movement is the best way to destroy it. He adds that Guyana supports the movement's principles of nonalinement.

Burnham states that Guyana does not advocate the expulsion of Egypt from the nonalined but does support the fulfillment of the movement's resolutions by all its members. He explains the many different ways in which the movement can solve the myriad problems it is facing. He says his country is ready to propose a solution to the energy problem which, he believes, is political. He says that the nonalined must be united in this endeavor or will perish separately. Burnham states that the nonalined must try to save themselves and their young generations now because later it will be too late. He then addresses the chairman and tells him that he has noted a rumor in the press that there is a move to aline the movement. He adds that he takes it as a rumor because he cannot believe it. It must be just a rumor, he says. However, he states that all must take note of the rumor and remain alert. In closing he thanks Castro once more and hails the Cuban revolution.

At 0416 GMT, immediately after the conclusion of Burnham's speech, coverage ends. An announcer reports that Cuban television will carry tomorrow at 1200 a speech by the Congolese representative.

Waldheim Speaks

FLO41755 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The second working day of the nonalined countries sixth summit has opened at the Palace of Conventions under the chairmanship of our Commander in Chief, Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

At the beginning of the session, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim spoke and, after his speech, the plenum approved the agenda under which activities of the great conference will be conducted. The summit is continuing its work with the presence of 53 chiefs of state and government, a figure that is higher than those at the summits held in Sri Lanka in 1976 and in Algeria in 1973. Almost 100 states and national liberation movements are represented at the sixth summit.

The Political and Economic Committees which are working in other halls of the conference site resumed their work concurrent with the plenary session. It has been learned that two groups of the Economic Committee have met to facilitate an analysis of the draft declaration that will be approved by the summit. Another group called an action program group is studying plans of the nonalined movement approved at the fifth summit and the development of work done so far to implement such plans. This subcommittee will make recommendations for the movement's new program to be adopted based on proposals made by Cuba. The new program should help the nonalined countries organize a common strategy for economic development and a new international economic order.

In his remarks, Kurt Waldheim referred to important current international issues in which the United Nations plays an important role. He congratulated Fidel for the cooperation which he and the Cuban Government are giving the United Nations and congratulated the outgoing chairman of the nonalined movement, Junius Richard Jayewardene, for the way in which he led the movement over a period of 3 years.

Waldheim stressed that this sixth summit has witnessed the admission of new members and, therefore, a quantitative expansion of the ranks of the movement. He noted, however, that strength and unity of the nonalined countries movement depend on the principles maintained by member countries.

Waldheim referred to the nonalined countries' contribution to the United Nations in the struggle to solve the world's most pressing problems, including the struggle for total disarmament, the situation in southern Africa and the Middle East, the Cypriot problem and the situation of refugees displaced to different parts of the world.

He said that the SALT II treaty signed by the USSR and the United States will contribute toward paving the way to achieve disarmament and to avoid the threat of a nuclear war in the world.

He stressed that the maneuvers that have led to the creation of a so-called black majority government in Zimbabwe does not solve the Rhodesian problem. He added that united efforts of all members of the United Nations and the nonalined movement are necessary to solve the southern Africa issue. He asserted that only with a desire for peace and with confidence in the future on the part of all sides will necessary conditions be created to achieve an overall settlement covering all aspects that affect the Mideast situation, including the Palestine problem.

Text of Tito Speech

For the text of the speech given by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito at the 4 September session of the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries Movement in Havana, as relayed live from Havana by Belgrade Radio, see the Yugoslavia section of the 5 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Saddam Husayn Address

JN041929 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

["Text" of speech by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at the nonalined summit conference in Havana on the morning of 4 September]

[Excerpts] Mr President, gentlemen, on behalf of the Iraqi Republic's delegation, I have the pleasure of extending my sincerest congratulations to President Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers in the friendly Cuban Republic, on his election as our conference's chairman. I have the pleasure of hailing the struggling Cuban people for whom our people cherish love and appreciation.

I would like to thank the Cuban people for their hospitality to this large conference and take this opportunity to express our great pride in the friendly, cooperative relations established between Iraq and Cuba, which were founded on common principles of freedom, independence and progress and on our struggling movement--the nonalined movement's principles.

Our present conference in Havana reflects our peoples' and movement's appreciation of Cuba's positive role in the nonalined movement and the Cuban people's courageous struggle against colonialism, in order to maintain their freedom and independence. The convening of the conference in Cuba acquires an additional special significance, since it is the first conference to be held on the Latin American continent, which boasts a long and eventful history of struggle against all forms and methods of imperialism in order to safeguard national independence and dignity for its peoples.

Therefore, the constant affirmation of the movement's opposition to imperialism, subservience and domination, as well as its progressiveness, is not personal opinion. Rather, we consider it a basis of our movement, one which we want to safeguard, since it protects our peoples' liberal, progressive and human attainments that were reached through long struggle and immense sacrifices.

When Iraq affirms the nonalined movement's principles and foundations, it proceeds from its deep-rooted need for such principles and a long, national, pan-Arab [qawmiyyah] experience in this field, because in the absence of these principles and foundations, or if they weaken, our countries and the Arab nation will be subjected to grave and dangerous threats that will undermine our independence, ~~rights~~, and national and pan-Arab interests.

The just struggle being waged by the Arab nation against Zionist aggression finds strong support in the nonalined movement and its liberal, progressive objectives, which oppose imperialism and racial discrimination, whose most dangerous and aggressive hotbed of tension lies in Zionism and its entity in occupied Palestine.

Furthermore, the Arab states' struggle to maintain their independence and free will in the disposal of their natural wealth in a just and balanced way, is now being subjected to threats from the imperialist powers and international alliances. Thus, we believe that the main support for this struggle does not only lie in intrinsic power, but in affirming the nonalined movement's basic principles and its effective, international role in political, economic and other important fields.

Gentlemen, this is what we believe, proceeding from our principles, domestic and pan-Arab experiments, and just and legitimate interests. Therefore, Iraq was and will remain very concerned about the nonalined movement and will continue to support its genuine liberation, progressive and humanitarian characteristics. Furthermore, Iraq will continue to make all possible efforts and all required sacrifices to protect our movement, develop its effectiveness and disseminate its great humanitarian principles.

Our responsibility dictates us to work on the basis of a long-term program. On this program's basis, we can achieve our goals in terms of results and benefits in the process of our long and persistent efforts and activities.

On this occasion, the delegation of the Republic of Iraq will submit to your respected conference a specific proposal aimed at forming a working team entrusted with the task of consolidating the principles and goals of the nonalined movement and submitting recommendations aimed at developing the methods of action of the movement's conferences in order to make the movement more effective. We hope that the conference will approve this proposal.

Mr President of the conference, gentlemen:

Economic problems and relations occupy an important position in the struggle of our peoples for freedom and progress and for regaining their legitimate rights and interests. The nonaligned and other developing countries through sincere and persistent efforts in various international quarters have tried to effect basic changes on the structure of economic relations through negotiations with the group of the advanced industrial countries in order to establish a just economic order in the world. However, the negotiations have not achieved any positive results, because the large industrial countries lack the desire, and perhaps the political will, to effect such changes and establish a just international economic order.

Iraq would like to emphasize the extreme necessity to eliminate all forms of economic exploitation and discrimination. Iraq calls for persistent action to establish a just economic order. Furthermore, Iraq would like to emphasize the need to consolidate the role of the nonaligned movement in leading the developing countries in international economic negotiations and efforts aimed at achieving this goal. Furthermore, Iraq profoundly and decisively believes in the right of people to fully and effectively control their natural resources, including their right to nationalize these resources and exploit them for the independent development of these peoples. Iraq also believes in ending the domination of the multinational companies, which represent neo-imperialism in the process of looting the resources of the developing countries.

Iraq also calls for finding effective ways to combat the effects of inflation exported to the developing countries by the advanced industrial countries. This is one of the most important issues negatively affecting the economies of the developing countries and obstructing economic development in these countries. The losses sustained by these countries because of exported inflation are more than the aid received.

In order to tackle an important aspect of this question, Iraq had suggested the establishment of an international fund operating on a long-term basis, provided that the advanced industrial states, regardless of the nature of their political or economic systems, participate in this fund at the same rate of the annual inflation they export to the developing countries and provided that the developing oil-producing countries also participate in this fund. This practical plan, in our view, will guarantee, in case it is applied, resolving an important and major aspect of this inequitable situation governing economic relations that link the economies of the developing countries with economies of the advanced industrial countries. Furthermore, it constitutes a basic pillar in efforts to establish a new international economic order. Iraq calls upon the nonaligned countries to adopt and support practical formulas that will implement this proposal.

The Iraqi Government, out of its awareness of true economic conditions of the poor developing countries and its appreciation of the fateful bonds binding it to Third World countries, has decided to compensate the poor developing countries currently that are linked by direct oil contracts with Iraq for any additional increase in the official price of Iraqi oil beginning 1 June 1979 until the end of this year by granting interest-free long-term loans to these countries that will be equivalent to the additional increase of the oil price. It is hoped that this will be the beginning of a real and just solution to the problem.

Mr. President, we warn against propaganda attempts by the advanced industrial states and imperialist and monopolist circles to split the unified ranks of the developing countries by spreading false interpretations of the disparity in international economic relations to the effect that some of the developing countries are responsible for the economic damage done to other countries. The truth is, the responsibility for most of the world's economic problems and crises and the damage done to the economies of the developing countries rests with the advanced industrial states and imperialist and monopolist circles.

We believe that energy is a basic issue in international life and that any new just world economic order must tackle this issue in an organized manner. However, we must also stress that energy is not the only major economic issue that must be tackled in any new world economic order. We believe that this is the kind of issue which must be discussed within the framework of the north-south dialog and in the United Nations.

Furthermore, the energy issue must be viewed not only from one angle; namely, as far as the exporting countries are concerned, but also from the aspect of the consumer industrial states and their responsibility in regulating their consumption, diversifying their energy sources to meet their needs and seeing that their needs take into account the general needs of all mankind. They cannot concentrate only on their own needs while ignoring the needs of the rest of the world and the damage being done by their disorganized consumption.

The imperialist states, which are used to plundering peoples' resources cheaply, are telling their people that their internal economic crises are due to the policies pursued by the countries that export raw materials and energy. They are resorting to such lies in order to justify their aggression against those countries that want to freely dispose of their resources. We say to the imperialist states and monopolies that the threats made by imperialist circles to control energy sources cannot possibly weaken our determination to assert and secure our legitimate rights. These states and circles must understand that the age of imperialist piracy is over. People are capable of bravely defending their sovereignty. These peoples will not live under imperialist domination in poverty and starvation while unfairly enjoy prosperity.

Mr President, gentlemen: The numerous triumphs scored by the world's people for freedom and independence have been one of the prominent landmarks of our contemporary age. However, there are still many people who are struggling for freedom, independence and liberation from the yoke of racism.

Our people in Iraq are following up with interest and sympathy the struggle being waged by various peoples in Africa against colonialism and racism. Needless to say, the colonialist and racist forces that threaten the freedom and dignity of the African people are the supporters and allies of Zionist racism, which is threatening the liberty and rights of the Arab people and is responsible for the dispersal of the Palestinian people from their land.

Iraq has offered and will continue to offer all forms of moral and material support for the African and Latin American people struggling for freedom and independence. Furthermore, Iraq strongly supports the Zimbabwe people's struggle for their legitimate rights under the leadership of the national front. We also support the Namibian people's struggle for total independence, which is being obstructed by the racist base in South Africa. We support this people's struggle under the leadership of SWAPO, which stands in the forefront in support of liberation movements against colonialism and racist regimes. We call for support for these states, because their struggles are considered one of the basic tasks of the nonalined movement and because this struggle embodies the principles of nonalinement for freedom and equality among nations.

Mr President, the Arab nation's struggle for liberty and independence against colonialist and Zionist aggression has always been in the forefront of central issues backed and supported by the nonalined countries and their struggling movement. This backing and support has been a basic factor in enabling the Arab nation to repulse colonialist and Zionist aggression. Moreover, the issue of the Palestinian people's just struggle has been one of the basic concerns of our movement. This issue has enjoyed the understanding and effective support of the nonalined countries and of their conferences and organizations. The decisions and resolutions adopted by our movement have always clearly reflected the debates and resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international organizations and forums.

Brothers, today we are face to face with a serious and complicated situation. The representatives of all the Arab countries have come to the movement's conferences and meetings with a unified stand, asking their brothers in the movement to support the Palestinian people's cause and confront the Zionist occupation of Arab land. We have always sensed your deep and effective support and understanding.

However, today we are sorry to have to preoccupy your conference with an essential difference due to the Egyptian Government's stand on Palestinian people's rights and Zionist occupation of Arab land in general. Instead of pooling its resources and efforts with those of the Arab family against Zionist occupation and aggression and supporting Palestinian people's rights, the Egyptian Government has resorted to collusion with the Zionist entity and U.S. imperialism. It signed a peace treaty that was rejected by overwhelming majority of Arab countries, the Arab nation and its patriotic forces. They considered this treaty to be in conflict with the Arab nation's basic interests and a serious threat to the Palestinian people's historic rights.

While raising this issue before you, we truthfully and sincerely affirm that the issue is not a difference between one Arab group and another. The issue should not be dealt with on this basis. It is a question of principles and rights. Therefore, we call upon your conference to adopt a position in support of principles and rights. We call upon your conference not to adopt a position in favor of one group over another, but one that confirms the basic and essential principles of nonalignment, supports justice and does not remain silent before injustice and lies.

The Egyptian Government has publicly relinquished the rights of the Palestinian Arab people to the Zionist entity. Furthermore, the Egyptian Government is negotiating with the Zionist entity over the future of the Palestinian people and land, without the right to do so. The Palestinian people are represented by the PLO, and all of you have recognized the legitimacy of this representation. Can we remain silent over this falsification and aggression?

Brothers, it is a question of principle. As I said, it would be a dangerous precedent if we remain silent. We expect this position to prevail in our movement and on the international level.

The Camp David agreement and the agreements that followed between Egyptian Government and the Zionist entity--the aggressor against the Arab nation--have been concluded with the assistance and supervision of U.S. imperialism. The abrogation of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people to their lands and homeland is dangerous. Furthermore, these agreements constitute a dangerous and imperialist threat to the entire Arab homeland and to peace in our area.

All the claims that these agreements were a step on the path of peace are false. The best evidence of this is that tension has escalated after the agreements' conclusion and that the Zionist entity has escalated its aggression operations against the neighboring Arab countries and has become more arrogant, particularly in southern Lebanon, where this part of the Arab homeland and the sons of the Palestinian Arab people are the target of destruction and annihilation by invading Zionist forces.

The real objective of the two Camp David agreements and the separate peace treaty is to strengthen the colonialist Zionist entity, consolidate its occupation, enable it to reap the fruits of its aggression and open the doors widely to U.S. imperialism in order to spread its influence and exploitation in the Arab area. This can only lead to intensifying tension and escalating the dispute in this strategic area. This will have a serious negative impact on world security, safety and prosperity, because the Zionist entity is escalating its policy of nuclear blackmail through tactics which are well-known to everyone.

Concluding my speech, I would like to renew my thanks and appreciation to your excellency. I would also like to thank those attending for listening well. I would like to affirm confidence and faith in the future of our struggling movement and the vast opportunities awaiting our people under this movement. While repeating my thanks to the friendly Cuban people and their government for hosting this conference in the beautiful city of Havana, it pleases me, on behalf of the people and Government of Iraq, to have our historic capital of Baghdad honored to receive you as guests in our next conference. It will be a happy occasion for our people to affirm their profound faith in the nonaligned movement, their love of all people struggling under its banner, and their unlimited preparedness to support it in its just struggle for the sake of freedom, independence and progress. Peace be with you.

Al-Asad Speech

JNO42115 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Text of speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the sixth nonaligned summit conference in Havana on 4 September 1979--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Mr President, friends: It pleases me while we are meeting in the land of Cuba to begin my speech by conveying a sincere greeting to the Cuban people and to the leader of their revolution, friend President Fidel Castro, and to express high appreciation for his efforts and those of the Cuban Government in preparing for this conference, hosting it and providing the proper atmosphere for its success.

I would like to point out in particular the significance of Iran's joining the nonaligned movement since the Iranian revolution is an important phenomenon and is one of the most important liberation movements in our contemporary world. Under the Iranian revolution, the Iranian people eliminated the former imperial regime and the policy imposed on them by this regime. This policy had placed Iran with its manpower and economic weight in the service of interests that were hostile to the interests of the Iranian people, the sons of the area and the cause of freedom in the world. However, Iran is now supporting the cause of freedom and liberation movements.

Mr President, friends: The Arab area is witnessing an imperialist onslaught which is becoming fiercer year after year since the convening of our fifth conference in Colombo. When we met in Colombo, there were still attempts to achieve a just peace in the area by putting an end to Israeli aggression and Zionist colonialism, achieving the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from the Arab lands and regaining the constant national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. This attempt found international support and assistance and was a good sign that a comprehensive and just peace may be established. However, Israel resisted this attempt by remaining obstinate and insisting on continuing its aggression, because aggression was the foundation upon which Israel was established and without it, it cannot continue. Instead of being confronted with a firm stand that would restrain its aggression, Israel found encouragement through U.S. support to continue its obstinacy and obstruct every sincere effort to establish a just and comprehensive peace.

Israel has always sought to dismember the Arab ranks and to find a party in these ranks that would fall into its trap, because Israel views this as an effective way to impose its hegemony on the area and to achieve its aggressive objectives. With the signing of the Sinai agreement in 1975, Israel succeeded, with the assistance of its friends, in finding this Arab party which surrendered to its terms and began to act with Israeli in performing a role planned for it on a large-scale embracing the Arab homeland and Africa.

The first result of this joint move was the outbreak of the sectarian war in Lebanon, by means of which they sought, through tragedies, predicaments and bloodshed, to divert the attention of the Arabs from their major preoccupation of repulsing aggression and liberating their lands and regaining their usurped rights.

Syria has made tireless efforts and sacrifices in order to stop this civil war. Through cooperation with the Arab brethren, Syria has been able to put an end to this civil war. Syria and its Arab brethren have shouldered heavy burdens willingly, out of responsibility and motivated by its fraternal ties to prevent the resumption of war and fratricide among the sons of the one country and nation. However, Israel and the Egyptian regime, which fell in Israel's trap, are continuing their plan in various forms and methods. The barbaric bombardment of the cities and villages and of the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon is one manifestation. What is dangerous is that Egypt had been a fortress of struggle against injustice and exploitation for freedom and liberation and had always played a vanguard role in the Arab nation, the nonaligned countries and the Third World countries in the struggle against aggression and occupation in order to consolidate national independence and combat racism. Egypt had always acted in solidarity with the Arab nation as part of this nation in confronting any aggression or invasion against the Arab nation. Egypt had been an advocate of Arab unity and cohesion and committed to Arab charters and resolutions. Moreover, Egypt had always called for inflicting penalties on those who fail to commit themselves to Arab charters and resolutions and depart from the Arab ranks and Arab collective will. This Egypt has been taken out of this framework and these positions by the Egyptian regime, which places it in another framework that is contrary to its principles.

Egypt, which had been in the trench of the Arabs against Israel, is now in the trench of Israel against the Arabs.

Mr President, gentlemen: If we read the Camp David accords and the peace treaty on the one hand and recall the resolutions of the Arab and nonaligned summits, as well as those of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council on the other, we will find that there is an obvious contradiction. The resolutions of the seventh Arab summit provide for the complete liberation of all Arab territories occupied in the June 1967 aggression, the non-compromise and nonrelinquishment of any part of these territories and Arab national sovereignty.

The resolutions provide for the liberation of Arab Jerusalem and the nonacceptance of any situation that will deny full Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem. The resolutions also provide for regaining the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people in the manner decided by the PLO, their sole representative.

The resolutions also provide that the Palestine question is the issue of all the Arabs and no Arab side can renege on this commitment. The resolutions of the seventh Arab summit say, verbatim: The conference decides not to agree to any attempt to achieve a partial political settlement because this is a common Arab cause. What has the leader of the Egyptian regime done to all this?

The fifth nonaligned summit has endorsed UN General Assembly Resolution 2379 of 10 November 1975 which considered Zionism a form of racism, condemned Israel's racist expansionist policy and affirmed that racist rule in occupied Palestine, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa stems from the same imperialist source and is organically linked with the policy of suppressing man's freedom and undermining his dignity. The conference considered the maintenance of relations with Israel in the political, economic, technical and other fields as contributing to Israel's continued occupation of Palestine and flouting of international will and UN resolutions and encouraging Israel in its expansionist, racist policy based on aggression.

The nonaligned conference called upon the nonaligned states to sever their political, economic, cultural and technical relations with Zionist racist Israel. The conference also called for applying further pressure on Israel, including depriving it of its UN membership. The conference noted that Israeli membership in the United Nations conflicts with the UN Charter and encourages Israel to flout UN resolutions and collude with various aggressive, racist and expansionist regimes. Do the Camp David agreements harmonize in letter and spirit with the resolutions of the nonaligned summits?

It is necessary to point out here that Palestinian autonomy was originally an Israeli idea aimed at liquidating the Palestine question.

Israel insists on annexing the whole of Palestinian territory. It also insists on annexing Jerusalem, turning it into Israel's unified capital. Israel also insists on the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The Arabs will continue to be firm as demanded by their just cause, the right of self-defense, and the need to defend freedom, confront aggression and colonial invasion and fight racism in Palestine, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

We have never doubted for one moment that, like all just causes, our cause will triumph in the end. The victory of our cause means the victory of a just peace to which we have adhered in the past and to which we will adhere in the future, free from all attempts at distortion and confusion that mix peace with capitulation. We will continue to fight for peace based on justice, the complete withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, and restoration of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. We support the United Nations as the best vehicle for political action to achieve peace. Inasmuch as others ignore the United Nations and its role, we must adhere to the United Nations and strengthen its role. Thus, we will be creating the best atmosphere for tackling world issues, especially the issues of the nonaligned and Third World nations.

Mr President, dear friends: Since our fifth conference, the world has witnessed many changes. Some were positive and some were negative. It is, then, quite natural for us, as a nonaligned movement, to support and further encourage the positive changes while at the same time resisting and opposing negative developments.

One of the most positive changes was the European security conferences held in Helsinki and Belgrade. However, we must underline the fact that detente between the two super-powers, which resulted from the aforementioned conferences, was accompanied by tension in other parts of the world that has reflected negatively on international detente. Therefore, for detente to become a firm trend, it must be accompanied by ending all aggressions against peoples' rights for self-determination and sovereignty. Moreover, all policies and schemes based on force and trends to exterminate people must stop. Thus, what is happening in southern Lebanon must stop. Therefore, it has become necessary to establish comprehensive detente because world peace and security are indivisible. European and Mediterranean peace and security are closely linked with peace and security in the Middle East and to other parts of the world as well.

Therefore, SALT II should be followed by other appropriate steps that will eventually lead to comprehensive disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons in accordance with the resolutions issued during the UN General Assembly's 10th session. We must also be aware that it is important to designate peace areas free of all military bases. This has become a national demand of all people concerned. The Indian Ocean is one of those areas.

The nonaligned movement has long struggled for change in the current world economic system in order to remove the blatant injustice imposed on the people of the Third World. This injustice has escalated because of the problems threatening the world's economic and monetary systems. The nonaligned movement's countries have suffered greatly from these problems. Therefore, we reiterate the nonaligned movement's resolutions calling for further promotion of the principles and regulations controlling world economic relations.

The nonaligned movement's countries are invited to further deepen and widen intereconomic and technical cooperation. This will form an integral factor for a new international economic system and an indispensable part of a comprehensive strategy for development, which will aid the reorganization of international economic relations. Moreover, the nonaligned movement's countries are also requested to strengthen their domestic industries by modernizing agriculture, the food industry and industrial projects.

Mr President, dear friends: The achievement of human rights is one of our goals. We all support the preservation of individual human rights, yet we also support the preservation of peoples' human rights. It is quite unacceptable to raise a clamor over an individuals' deprivation of his human rights while we remain silent over the violations of peoples' human rights. What may be requested from the nonaligned movement is to adopt recommendations stressing individual rights in societies. The nonaligned movement's countries might be further asked in the future to find better ways and regulations to secure individual rights in societies. However, peoples' rights are more important than individuals' rights, for it is impossible to secure one individual's human rights at a time when all the people's rights are blatantly violated. Moreover, defending one individual's rights should not become a pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. There are several examples of the violation of peoples' rights, including the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination, repatriation and the establishment of their independent state. Another example is the Cypriot people's right to preserve their national unity, territorial integrity and elimination of foreign bases. A third example is the Korean people's right to restore their national unity by peaceful means, free from foreign interference. A fourth example is the right of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and southern Africa for liberation, independence and ending all racist regimes.

We are supporting all those people without any reservation. Mr President, dear friends: I bring to you greetings from the people in Syria, Syria which has not spared an effort to support this movement and promote solidarity and unity between the movement's member-states. Syria, therefore, believes that we can still find more common denominators among our countries.

I hope that our deliberations, recommendations and final resolutions will all help us to achieve more of our noble tasks and expedite the accomplishments of our peoples' aspirations. Thank you.

Text of Final Agenda

LDO41730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--At today's plenary session the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries adopted the agenda for the work of the sixth summit conference. The agenda for the sixth summit of nonaligned countries reads as follows:

1. Opening of the conference.
2. Election of the ruling bodies of the conference.
3. Application for the admission of new members, observers and guests.

4. Report by the chairman of the fifth [as received] conference of heads of state of nonalined countries.
5. Adoption of the agenda.
6. Recommendations from the conference of ministers of foreign affairs held in Havana.
7. Organization of work.
8. The strengthening of the role and policy of nonalinement as an independent, positive and suitable alternative to bloc policies and the rivalry of superpowers in international relations.
9. General review and examination of the international political situation and the measures of solidarity of the nonalined countries in the application of their policy and decisions, with special reference to:
 - A) the situation in southern Africa--Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa; the system of apartheid; the aggression of the racist regimes of southern Africa and Rhodesia against the frontline countries and an examination and the implementation of the decisions adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Maputo;
 - B) the question of the Western Sahara; C) other colonial questions and the intensification of the struggle against colonialism, racism and racial discrimination; the question of the Comoro Islands; the emancipation of Malta; new concentrated efforts by the nonalined countries of the Mediterranean; D) the question of Palestine; E) the situation in the Middle East; F) Latin American questions; G) the Cyprus question; H) the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace; I) the Mediterranean as a zone of peace and cooperation; J) the promotion of the positive trends in international relations, efforts to realize the relaxation of international tension, the democratization of international relations and the universal application of the principles of peace-loving coexistence; K) nonintervention and noninterference in the internal affairs of states; L) a peaceful solution to conflicts between nonalined countries on the basis of the UN Charter and principles and decisions of the nonalined movement, including the recommendations of the ministerial conference in Belgrade; M) the Korean question; N) the situation in Southeast Asia; O) disarmament and its implications for international security and economic and social development; the application of the decisions of the UN General Assembly special session devoted to disarmament and called at the initiative of the nonalined countries.
10. A general review and examination of the world economic situation, international economic relations and the position of the developing countries in the world economy; the intensification of efforts by the nonalined and other developing countries for the establishing of a new international economic order with particular reference to:
 - A) talks within the framework of the UN system for establishing a new international economic order; B) an appraisal of the fifth session of UNCTAD; C) the contribution of the nonalined movement to the formulation, within the context of the establishing a new international economic order, of an international strategy of development for the third decade of the United Nations; D) the formulation of the fundamental lines for the preparation and joint standpoint of the nonalined and other developing countries for the special session of the UN General Assembly in 1980;

E) the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea; F) the position of the least developed countries; G) the position of landlocked countries, island countries and the most affected developing countries.

11. Analysis of measures and further action, including mutual assistance programs, aimed at strengthening solidarity and social and economic cooperation between the non-aligned and other developing countries, taking into account the reports of coordinating countries on: raw materials; trade, transport and industry; financial and monetary cooperation; scientific and technological development; technical cooperation and advisory services; food and agriculture; fishing; telecommunications; insurance; health; employment and development of manpower resources; tourism; transnational cooperation; sport; international cooperation for economic development; the solidarity fund of the nonaligned for social and economic developments; research and information systems; the role of women in development; peaceful use of nuclear energy; international center for public-owned enterprises.

12. Strengthening of UN effectiveness in promoting and preserving international peace and security and international cooperation, based on equality and strengthening the fundamental role of nonaligned countries in the UN system.

13. Ways and means of strengthening unity, solidarity and cooperation among nonaligned countries on the basis of the principles of nonalignment and improvements in the functioning and decisionmaking of the nonaligned movement, with a stress on the initiatives taken at the conference of ministers of foreign affairs in connection with item 15 of the agenda.

14. Cooperation between the nonaligned and other developing countries in the sphere of information and their concerted action aimed at the establishment of a new, most just and more effective world information and communication order.

15. Future meetings of nonaligned countries, including the date and venue of the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries.

16. Composition and mandate of the Coordinating Bureau.

17. Miscellaneous.

Afternoon Session Adjourned

LD050846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0400 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5 (TANJUG)--The afternoon session of the highest statesmen of nonaligned countries in Havana closed sometime before 2300 hours local time (0300 GMT, Wednesday). The list of speakers included several more delegation heads. However, the chairman considered it necessary to adjourn the session until tomorrow morning, after almost seven hours of continuous work and debate in which six speakers took part. Today's session is scheduled to open at 1000 hours local time (1400 hours GMT).

REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSIONS

LD050848 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0318 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Sep 5 (TANJUG)--The Political Committee intensively worked yesterday on coordinating texts of individual questions to be covered with the final draft political document of the 6th summit. As the editing group, the Political Committee started discussion on a part of the text dealing with Palestine question, it was learned.

A group of Arab countries, the one called the Baghdad Group, presented a text to the host country, Cuba, evaluated as fuller than the one submitted by Cuba as a draft document to the member countries, it was also learned. Thus, the Arab group text was accepted as the base for work. This text was adopted, for the most part. Its content was learned to be based on the text of the nonaligned ministerial conference in Belgrade last July and of the recently held ministerial session of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo. Both documents express full support to the Palestinian people and the implementation of its legitimate rights, including the right to its own state. Within this context, absolute support is also given to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. As reported, opinions are yet to be coordinated regarding the stand on the accords signed by Egypt and Israel in Camp David.

The Economic Committee today resumed work on the adjusting of views on questions to be included in the text of the final document's economic section. Delegations' quarters assess the committees are conducting comprehensive and constructive discussions on the basis of a generally accepted option that a joint document be arrived at by means of incorporating the amendments and observing, on the whole, the text of the Cuban draft.

Arab Draft on Palestine Adopted

JN050736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 5 September--The Political Committee stemming from the meetings of non-aligned foreign ministers has approved the draft of the final political statement on Palestine as a substitute for the Cuban draft resolution on the Palestinian question. Committee sources have told INA that the Cuban delegation agreed to withdraw its draft resolution, and that the members of the committee agreed on the articles of the Arab draft resolution, which has been referred to the drafting committee for the final form that will be submitted to the summit conference. These sources said that the Cuban delegation agreed to a similar Arab draft resolution on the Middle East question. The sources said that the committee discussed the draft resolution in its lengthy evening session yesterday. The committee will hold another meeting later.

Iraq Submits Suspension Proposal

LD042220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2205 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Iraq proposed today that Egypt be suspended from the nonaligned movement. This proposal was presented in the draft resolution submitted to the Political Committee.

DELEGATES RESPOND TO GHALI'S REMARKS 3 SEP

Cuba's Rodriguez

FL041300 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2029 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Cuban delegate Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in reply to remarks made by the Egyptian delegate at the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference afternoon session at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 3 September--live]

[Text] Thank you very much, Mr Chairman. Since hearing the statements made by the Egyptian representative this morning during an abrupt interruption, we thought he had ample time to think this matter over very judiciously, but after hearing what he has just said, we are forced to make certain clarifications. In his morning interruption, the Egyptian representative said that President Fidel Castro had made slanderous statements against Egypt and its government.

Mr Chairman, the truth of the matter is that the truth is never slander. The truth burns. The truth punishes. In his opening remarks President Fidel Castro explained very clearly that his personal views and those of the Cuban revolution are neither determined by diplomacy nor protocol but are the result of loyalty to principles. That loyalty to principles, that loyalty to truth has forced the Cuban president to discuss the unavoidable topic of the Middle East, one of the main ones of our days, in the course of a formal meeting, and he has done so loyally and in accordance with the truth.

I would like to explain, Mr Chairman, what Egypt means for the Cubans. Egypt is for us one of the fundamental centers of the Arab world, a center of Arab history and culture, a center of the Arab nation's struggle against its enemies. We feel a profound respect for the Egyptian people, for their traditions, for their combativeness, for their tenacity. If you had the opportunity to walk around any of our country's streets, you would find that the name of An-Nasir is not only known but profoundly loved by all Cubans, by children at schools, by workers in the city, by men in the countryside. For all the peoples who have struggled and continue to struggle for national liberation, An-Nasir was and is [applause] a source of inspiration. An-Nasir is one of the personalities of our own history in the nonaligned countries movement. He is the source of constant inspiration.

But it is not upon Egypt that doubt is cast in the statement and other spontaneous remarks at this assembly meeting. The ones referred to are those who have betrayed Egypt, who have turned their backs on An-Nasir and the history of combative Egypt, those who have betrayed the Arab nation. Now someone here is attempting to justify the betrayal with the recovery of what the representative of the Palestinian people, 'Arafat, just now called a simple piece of desert. In the name of the Egyptian people, and their rights to the totality of their territory, an attempt is being made to justify the abandonment and betrayal of the rest of the Arab peoples.

When the global cause of the Arabs is abandoned, when the Palestinians are left alone in their struggle and that struggle is abandoned for a pile of sand, Egypt is weakened because it is not strong without its Arab brothers, without those peoples struggling for peace and liberation, without all progressive mankind which defends the cause of the Arab peoples, including Egypt's cause.

The nonaligned movement has already commented and will make stronger comments on this betrayal. When examining the situation in the Middle East in Belgrade, and later on in Colombo, it was considered that the conduct of Egypt's leaders was contrary to its principles. The principles of nonalignment have been abandoned and betrayed. That is why the Arab peoples, united in the Baghdad protest, agreed to suspend Egypt's rights, which are not only the rights of its leaders but those of its people, to be represented in the Arab League. They have demanded a similar resolution from our nonaligned countries movement.

Egypt is not defended and the Palestinians are abandoned. As declared by the Colombo resolution, the Palestinian issue is the backbone of today's Arab problem. Lebanon is abandoned and the Zionist attack against Lebanon and the threat against Jordan are encouraged. Jerusalem's Wailing Wall has been visited to cry cowardly over what cannot be firmly defended. That is why it is no surprise to hear the apology for that betrayal someone has tried to make this afternoon. We have been told that the arms being received by the millions of dollars from the authors of the Camp David accords, the representatives of North American imperialism, are arms for the cause of national liberation.

But I ask myself, how can one accept those statements if today's newspapers publish a declaration by the Egyptian president in which he states that he will give military support to Morocco in the defense of a position regarding the Western Sahara, which not only is foreign but contrary to the nonaligned movement's accords? Those arms will be used to murder the people of Western Sahara and not to defend national liberation.

Mr Chairman, we believe that with these remarks we have explained the reason for the Cuban revolution's position on the role of Egypt in the Middle East and the reason for the Cuban president's remarks in the opening session. We would prefer to limit our views to those statements which, if not according to protocol, are certainly moderate in connection with the whole lot that could be said and commented on this topic.

Mr Chairman, we are certain that there is something more here than just a mere abandonment of a cause. Six years ago, when we met in Algiers at the Fourth Nonaligned Countries Movement Summit Conference, Chile's delegation conveyed to that meeting a message from a man who at the time felt that he and his people were being relentlessly pursued by North American imperialism--which has been mentioned so many times today. President Allende asked for the nonaligned movement's help against what was being plotted against him. There was someone who smiled his uniform and the tradition of the Chilean military by contributing to the assassination of President Allende. The participation in the crime was sufficiently proved so that the representatives of that regime could never again occupy Chile's chair in the nonaligned movement.

In the Middle East there is something else besides a chief of state that has been assassinated. A nation has been assassinated and an attempt is being made to assassinate several nations. The final decision on such action will have to be reached by our conference. [applause] But the chiefs of state are vulnerable; they may die. They may be assassinated but, Mr Chairman, the peoples are immortal. The Egyptian people will survive and will win. The Palestinian people will survive and will win. The Arab peoples will win. Thank you very much, Mr Chairman. [applause]

Iran's Yazdi

FL042017 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2029 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi in reply to the Egyptian delegate's remarks at the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference afternoon session at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 3 September--in English with consecutive Spanish translation; live]

[Text] Brother chairman: In the political philosophy in which I believe, there is a demarcation between friends and enemies. One aspect which has been stressed is the chapter of what we call the hypocrite. All movements and all revolutionaries in the world have this universal problem, the universal problem of the hypocrite. When they join the ranks and pretend to be revolutionaries, they lend themselves to the enemies' maneuvers.

The nonaligned movement has many enemies. I wanted to tell you that the number one enemy is the hypocrite, which is in the ranks of this movement. When we eliminate the hypocrite from the ranks of nonalignment, then we will have a healthy and strong group. The Egyptian delegate claimed that Egypt is in the throes of a revolution. He says it is a true revolution. That is a joke. What revolution? Is it the American type? Or the Begin type?

This revolution needs weapons to endure. It is not a mere incident or something that just happened, that following the overthrow of the tyrannical regime of the shah of Iran, despite the support being given by the North Americans and all other superpowers, he was able to find shelter in Iran. Is it by chance that the shah abandoned Iran to go to Egypt?

Now we hear more and more that the center of Israeli-American activities in Iran following the overthrow of the shah, were transferred from Tehran to Cairo. No wonder the Egyptian Government invited the dear friend, the shah, a known criminal whose hands have been stained by the blood of our martyrs, to go to Egypt. You know, in international law there is a saying which states: The one who is giving shelter to a criminal is an accomplice of a criminal act. The shah is a criminal and his people want to try him for the crimes, torture, corruption, and murder of innocent children he committed.

Now he has gone to the side of his friend in Cairo. When the Government of Egypt was asked by its own people why the shah had been invited, it answered it was for humanitarian reasons. What kind of humanity are they talking about? Are the innocent men, women and children in the southern part of Lebanon not human beings? Are they not being murdered by antipersonnel bombs that are supplied to Israel? It has not been a mere accident that following the signing of the accords between Egypt and the Israeli aggressors the aggression has been intensified in southern Lebanon.

My dear brothers and sisters: Egyptians say that they are one of the founders of this nonalined group and they mention President An-Nasir. I have nothing to add to what has been said by my brothers about An-Nasir. Suppose your father was a wise man, what does that have to do with you? That is not going to make you wise. [applause] The Egyptian Government has committed treason against the Egyptian people, against the Arabs, against the Muslims and against the cause of humanity. I wonder if they should be present here. Thank you very much, brother President.

'Arafat Response

FLO41845 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2029 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] leader Yasir 'Arafat in reply to Egyptian delegate's remarks at the sixth nonalined countries summit conference afternoon session at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 3 September--in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation; live]

[Text] Thank you, Mr Chairman. It is probably very difficult for me to respond to the representative of the Egyptian regime. It is probably the most difficult task that I must undertake. Above all, the Egyptian delegation well knows that I am a former military man, an officer in the Egyptian Army, that glorious army of the late President an-Nasir, the army which defended the interests of the Arab nations before the treasonable accords signed by President as-Sadat. The delegation knows that, and that I participated in four wars, two of which were to defend Egyptian territory, the land of the Nile which we all love.

This debate taking place in this summit now, which was provoked by As-Sadat's representative, is more than enough to demonstrate the dimensions of the plot hatched against the Arab nation, against the freedom fighters, against all those who believe in nonalinement. Instead of being the principal shock force, the encouraging force, the defense force of all noble and freedom principles of the entire liberation movement, as was its role during the administration of the late An-Nasir, we are surprised to observe that today Egypt plays the role of the detonator, the provocateur of the storm in this conference. The As-Sadat delegation has spoken at a time President as-Sadat picks as the opening day of the summit to meet with Israel's prime minister. The date of the summit had been decided well ahead in time. This is a challenge to the conference, including all Arab nations, and the Palestinian people but, above all, to this summit conference.

The late President an-Nasir presided [words indistinct]. Today As-Sadat is challenging the movement and, what is worse, meets with Begin, his new ally of Israel. What today is the State of Israel used to be Palestine. As-Sadat is attributing to himself authority to meet with that state [Israel] in the name of the state of Egypt. This state is nothing else but the Palestinian state which has become (?occupied Arab territory). This is something hard to swallow. This is occurring at this time. I am going to call attention to what my brother President Saddam stated in the Baghdad conference, the conference that united all Arabs to set a time limit for President as-Sadat.

A delegation headed by the brother head of the Lebanese delegation, Dr al-Huss, chief of the Lebanese [word indistinct] was rejected. He tried to say that Egypt was undergoing an economic crisis and that Egypt had to get economic support and had been forced to meet with Begin because of the economic crisis. This delegation--my brothers are present here and can be my witness--proposed to give 5 million [as heard] dollars per year to Egypt to strengthen its economy. With this they were proposing the sale of Jerusalem and all the occupied Palestinian land. [as heard] Meanwhile Egypt and the Egyptian people continue to struggle together with the world's liberation movement and the Palestinian liberation movement and any other movement of the nonaligned. This delegation was not received. It was a flagrant challenge. Above all, it was a challenge because he was going to Jerusalem to [words indistinct].

We knew that he was going to Israel. We can call it by its name, it was my state, my territory, my Palestinian land, from which I was expelled. There are 41 [as heard] million Palestinians of which 70 percent have been expelled from our fatherland. He is going to Jerusalem to meet with Nixon, who presided at the creation of Israel with economic and military support to be enjoyed by Israel thanks to the United States. [as heard] He scoffed at all UN declarations, and you may ask Dr Waldheim as to the resolutions dealing with Jerusalem. At no time did he fulfill them.

Jerusalem will never be Israel's capital. It will never be a part of Israel. Nixon wanted to cover up appearances and in effect achieved it. As-Sadat has challenged all the nonaligned countries and scoffed at all resolutions adopted by the nonaligned movement, all the resolutions adopted by the OAU summit and the Arab summit. All Islamic countries should take into consideration that Mr as-Sadat scoffed at and trampled on all recommendations. He went to Jerusalem and accepted that Jerusalem be the capital of Israel. He legitimized such an illegal act in his name and not in the name of the Egyptian people. He did this by making a speech at the Knesset. Immediately after that he said that he was helping the Palestinian people. There was no other way of mocking us.

We, the Palestinians and the Lebanese nation, have been the target of Israeli air raids and shelling. I would like to recall that when As-Sadat and his new ally, his mate--there is no better way to call him--were meeting in Israel, the North American bombs continued to drop on Lebanese towns and Palestinian camps. Our daily life is a continuous attack by sea, air, land. Are we not a part of the Arab nation? Are we not a part of this region of the Middle East? Are we not a part of mankind? Prime Minister Begin has stated that we were going to be persecuted by all means and imaginable ways, even with the most sophisticated weapons, including weapons which have never before been used anywhere in the world.

The Phantom aircraft is used to massacre the people. Napalm is dropped on villages. This type of weapon has been forbidden, but it is used against the Palestinians. Where is liberation? Where is the liberation of Jerusalem? Where is the aid to the Palestinian people? The Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are the targets of massacre and a war of extermination. They are the victims of a cruel war.

I refer to the resolution adopted by parliament on 13 March 1978, in that parliament where the massacre of the Palestinian people were discussed, the massacre conducted by the armed forces of its representatives and leaders. [as heard] In closing I would like to say that several days ago the Begin cabinet's shock forces murdered some members of the PLO Executive Committee and set off a bomb of 60,000 kilograms. [as heard] How many PLO martyrs have we now? There have been numerous crimes perpetrated against our brothers and Palestinian people. What is this struggle? What are the results achieved by the Egyptian people? What states are we talking about? What negotiations are they referring to? Is it the self-determination of local administrations?

During the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian accord, just before signing, its representative talked about autonomy, not about the people. There is a regime of fascist and criminal discrimination in South Africa. Everybody has condemned it. They talked about Bantus. South African Bantus have more rights of self-determination and autonomy than those granted to the Palestinian people. Now we must say that the autonomy belongs to the people and not to the territory. They said it would be guaranteed. Where is the right to self-determination? Where are the principles of nonalignment?

As I said before, even water resources would not be managed by the Palestinian people. I ask my brothers, are there any people in the world who do not even manage water resources? That do not have the right to manage water? Not even water? We do not even have the right to manage our water. In addition they are attempting to mock us, that we have to wait for results after destroying and massacring the Palestinian revolution with continued air raids against the refugee camps. After having murdered the Palestinian leaders, after massacring all the people, we have to wait. There are 23,000 [as heard] Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails. After the massacres and total destruction of the Palestinian people, we will know the results.

I am not going to go into detail on these accords and their negative effect. What I would like to stress is that the Egyptian territory will never be sold. The Egyptian people will not be sold out. I want to declare this here before you. There is an article in the accords, Article or Paragraph Six, which outlines the Egyptian commitment with Israel by virtue of which it will have priority over any other commitment signed by Egypt with any other country. In other words, this is more important, even more important than Egypt's commitment to the Palestinian cause. Will that accord with Israel be more important than Egypt's commitment to the Arab nation? The Egyptian-Israeli commitment then could be more important than Egypt's commitment to the African cause, the cause of liberation. The Egyptian-Israeli commitment could be much more important than Egypt's commitment to the nonaligned movement. That is one of the paragraphs, the may paragraphs, of the so-called Camp David accord between Israel and Egypt.

We have talked very long. In closing, I would like to say that the speech by Castro, our friend, the chairman of this sixth summit, has expressed the suffering of the Arab nation, which has been wounded by As-Sadat's initiative. Africa has been wounded by this initiative. You have expressed and strengthened the principles of nonalignment and the resolutions of nonalignment. By adopting this position, you have defended the international resolutions violated by the Camp David accord. You have spoken on behalf of the Palestinian people, who are being massacred as a result of the Camp David accord.

Mr Chairman, on behalf of the Egyptian and Palestinian peoples, who are nothing but one united nation, a united people who are a part of the Arab nation, I wish to thank you for your statements in which you have expressed our suffering and pain by referring to the plot being prepared against us. Thank you very much.

Ethiopia's Mengistu

FLO41723 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2029 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Ethiopian Chief of State Mengistu Haile Mariam in reply to the Egyptian delegation's remarks at nonalined countries sixth summit conference afternoon session at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 3 September--in Amharic with consecutive Spanish translation; live]

[Text] Comrade Chairman: I am grateful that you have allowed me to speak at this time. When the Ethiopian delegation makes its political declaration, I will speak in detail on behalf of my government. At this point, I should like to express my views regarding the statements made by the Egyptian representative.

The points you mentioned in your inaugural speech this morning are the same ones that were requested by Egypt a long time ago. In other words, support of the international community for the nonalined movement and Organization of African Unity.

The chairman we elected this morning with complete confidence has called our attention to an issue, and if President Fidel Castro had not mentioned this issue, which one should he have mentioned? Egypt or any other country cannot speak on behalf of the Palestinian people or the Palestine Liberation Organization, and this has been expressed quite clearly not only by the OAU, but also by the international community and the nonalined countries.

Comrade Chairman: The Ethiopian delegation firmly believes that your statements concerning the Middle East are in complete agreement with our wishes and feelings and with the basic principles of our movement. It is not clear to us if the statement made by the Egyptian representative was a request to withdraw our firm support already offered to the Arab people against Zionism. It is a well-known secret that the Egyptian Government has been trying to undermine preparations for this sixth summit so that it would be held on this revolutionary Cuban soil. We doubt very much that the Egyptian delegation has adopted its position conscientiously. We think it is a maneuver aimed at undermining the success of our deliberations. We hope that the Egyptian delegation will at least show the same courtesy President as-Sadat was extended when he addressed the Knesset in Jerusalem.

We have been told that assertions have been made regarding the revolution in Egypt, the antiscientific nature of the inaugural speech made by Comrade Castro and about the great contributions to peace of President as-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. We find that this not only is surprising, but also amusing. If the Arab cause, its rights and defense of such rights require a trip to Jerusalem through Israel, then I believe that the Arab delegations that spoke before I did told the truth.

We cannot accept the assertion that the arms received by the Egyptians from North American imperialism will be used for the liberation struggles in Africa and Middle East. Moreover, the Egyptian Government itself said the arms would be used to undermine the development of the Arab world in Africa and to help Egypt become a gendarme of imperialism.

The cause of the Arab people is a fundamental concern of this movement and, as such, we expect to deliberate on this important cause. I urge this conference to continue its work. Thank you very much, Comrade Chairman. [applause]

Angola's Jorge

FLO42124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2226 GMT 4 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Paulo Jorge, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, in reply to the Egyptian delegate's remarks at nonaligned countries sixth summit conference afternoon session at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 3 September--in French with consecutive Spanish translation; live]

[Text] [speaking in Spanish] Thank you Comrade Chairman, [speaking in French] with the permission of the chief of the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, we would like to say how much we deplore the lack of good judgement and courtesy of the Egyptian foreign minister and we would like to join with the proposal made by the distinguished Libyan representative and then to those same words by the comrade president of Mali, taking into consideration that his point is written in the agenda. But, Mr Chairman, you preferred to give the Egyptian representative an opportunity to make his remarks as soon as you took over the chairmanship of our conference.

If you will permit me, I recall that the apostle of the Cuban revolution, Jose Marti, said many years ago and allow me to quote from memory and in Spanish, and I quote: [speaking in Spanish] The word is to tell the truth and not to hide it. [continuing in French] If precisely following this famous idea which you, yourself, Comrade Chairman, thought to tell things as they are, we rejoiced in listening to the Egyptian foreign minister who reaffirmed a deed which is truly and universally known, and I quote: You are an authentic revolutionary, and therefore, you had the courage to tell things as they are without taking into consideration weakness. But actually, if the Egyptian foreign minister affirmed -- and one has to keep in mind the tense -- we have struggled together, that is, Cuba and Egypt together they created the infrastructure of this movement, that is, this struggle, begun at that time, belongs to the past, and therefore the Cuban position is very clear now in the present because the present is very different from the past in this sense.

In evoking its belonging to and adherence to the nonaligned movement, we ask ourselves why then, to liberate Palestine did not Egypt take into consideration or even demand of the entire nonaligned movement that it should endorse the Egyptian position to liberate Palestine? Why did not Egypt take into consideration the position of the other Arab countries? Comrade Chairman, one cannot conceive that someone, even if one endeavors to be a revolutionary, can by himself, alone, liberate a people or a country, or what is even more serious, accomplish this liberation by way of an unnatural alliance with the United States and Israel? We have been told that President as-Sadat went to Jerusalem to liberate Palestine, and I quote: We ask, who gave Egypt that mandate to liberate Palestine? According to what we know, the Palestinian people, through their legitimate representative, the PLO, have never given such a right to Egypt.

To end, Comrade Chairman, we do not think President Fidel Castro, or any one of us, can be offended by the extremely discourteous words of the Egyptian foreign minister since we consider that the quality of an offense depends on the quality or the greatness of the offender, and to one who understands well few words are needed. Thank you. [applause]

Egyptian Speech Deleted From Minutes

LDO41956 Tripoli JANA in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Havana, September 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--In yesterday's evening session of the sixth non-aligned summit conference it has been decided to delete the speech of the Egyptian delegation from the minutes of the meeting. More than ten delegations had strongly condemned the capitulatory treaty and the language of the speech delivered by the Egyptian delegation in reply to President Castro's opening speech.

IRAQ WORKING PAPER CALLS FOR EGYPTIAN SUSPENSION

JNO30842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Havana, 3 September--Iraq circulated a working paper calling for the suspension of As-Sadat's regime from the nonaligned movement at the meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers in Havana yesterday evening.

The Iraqi paper says that the As-Sadat-Zionist treaty violates the principles of non-alignment. The paper says that paragraph five of Article Six of the Egyptian-Zionist treaty contravenes the membership conditions approved by the second nonaligned summit conference in 1964 on supporting national liberation movements. The working paper points out that the said paragraph annuls any commitment undertaken by the Egyptian Government to champion the Palestinian cause in accordance with the resolutions of the nonaligned movement.

EFE: ARAB GROUP TO REQUEST EXPULSION OF EGYPT

PA041618 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1547 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 4 Sep (EFE)--The Arab group at the sixth nonaligned summit conference meeting in Havana will request the expulsion of Egypt from the movement and the condemnation of Israel. In addition, the group advocates revision of the UN Charter and elimination of the veto within that international organization. According to certain documents of the Arab group, to which EFE had access, the Arab group met after the bitter debates yesterday afternoon in which the Camp David agreements and the signing of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty were described as a "betrayal of the Arab cause." The documents call for the expulsion of Egypt from the movement and, should this be contrary to the statutes or principles of the nonaligned, the suspension of that country "until Egypt corrects its ways." The Arabs also ask for condemnation of Israel, which they accuse of being aggressive, imperialist, genocidal and expansionist. Another document seen by EFE will be presented by Libya. That country advocates that the UN Charter be amended and the veto be abolished to prevent the Americans from delaying discussion or adoption of agreements concerning the Third World.

EFE: EGYPT 'CORNERED' AT HAVANA SUMMIT

PA050001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2125 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[By Daniel Sebastia]

[Text] Havana, 4 Sep (EFE)--Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali is the delegate who takes the most notes at the sixth nonaligned summit, which is currently taking place in Havana and at which 53 chiefs of state or government are in attendance.

Since yesterday, when Fidel Castro ended the closed season for the cornering of Egypt, it seems like all nonaligned countries want to participate in the hunt. So many delegates want to talk that it is already being rumored that the summit will have to be extended until 8 September, instead of concluding on the 7th, as originally scheduled. Not satisfied with calling As-Sadat a "traitor of the Arab cause" and the "seller of Palestine," the Arab delegates have drafted a resolution which today circulated confidentially at the conference. The document "calls for the temporary suspension of the Arab Republic of Egypt's membership in the nonaligned movement."

Butrus Ghali, who as As-Sadat's representative, looks like the rabbit in the Havana hunt, takes down notes tirelessly.

According to the Arab resolution, the suspension of Egypt "will last until the causes leading to the approval of this decision have ceased to exist." According to the Arab group, the causes will disappear once Egypt denounces the Camp David agreements, intones a "mea culpa," breaks with Israel and falls in the arms of its Arab brothers. The last accusation made against Egypt in the document states that "Egypt has totally aligned itself with the racist, Zionist and U.S. camp."

All during the summit, the Arab countries have been the most radical with the exception, of course, of those who from the first day of the conference dedicated themselves to practicing their best language in connection with the Kampuchea of Pol Pot's ousted regime.

The Arabs have drafted another draft resolution aimed at making the summit adopt as its own an invitation to all nonaligned countries to boycott Israel. They also proposed that "the right of all Arab countries and of the PLO to all forms of struggle--military and political--be affirmed."

In Paragraph No 23 of this draft resolution issued today, the Arab group invites "to threatening Israel, if necessary, with depriving it of its membership in the United Nations and its agencies as well as of the various international organizations and conferences."

For its part, Libya will submit another draft resolution maintaining that the big powers' hegemony at the United Nations and their use of the right to veto have weakened it and reduced the effect of its decisions. Libya invites all UN members to endorse the principle that the UN Charter should be revised.

SUMMARY OF ANDEAN BLOC'S PARTICIPATION IN SUMMIT

PA050303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 4 Sep (AFP)--A declaration on the need to restore the nonaligned movement's Third World principles was being drafted here by the Andean group of countries, well-informed sources disclosed here today. Only Peru and Bolivia are participating as full-fledged members at the sixth summit of chiefs of state and of government, which today began its second day. Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador are observers at the event.

According to the group's spokesmen, the document will be released tomorrow by Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez in place of the news conference it had been announced he would hold. The Andean group is reportedly the most active Latin American bloc, in the face of the nucleus made up of Nicaragua and Grenada, which endorse Cuba's positions.

The sources stressed that among the Political Commission's Latin American group, Peru suggested the inclusion of a clause against "hegemonism"--a reference to the Soviet Union--in the chapter on Latin America of the draft final declaration proposed by Cuba, which condemns "U.S. imperialism" exclusively.

The issue concerns the first four paragraphs of the Cuban document and it has been learned the discussions were complex because certain countries asked for a general revision. This led to the creation of drafting groups, which sought to harmonize views which in certain cases were antagonistic.

As regards global positions, it is agreed that the Andean Pact countries seem to be one of the regional groups with more affinity toward Yugoslavia's positions.

Asked about the lack of combativity in Marshal Tito's speech today--as compared to Fidel Castro's yesterday--a ranking member of the Venezuelan delegation said: "What is at stake here is the force of the ideas, not the force of the voice."

ROYO TO BRING UP GIBRALTAR ISSUE AT SUMMIT

PA041417 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2117 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 3 Sep (EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo will bring up before the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned countries the problem of Gibraltar as one of the colonies demanding urgent solution. [sentence as received]

Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores gave this information to EFE, adding that he was pleased and very optimistic about the summit conference discussions.

On behalf of the nonaligned countries of Latin America, Royo already addressed the sixth summit conference in response to the inaugural address by Cuban President Fidel Castro. The Panamanian president said he is in favor of peaceful solutions to conflicts. He respects the original ideas of the movement of the nonaligned and favors the unity of the movement.

CUBA, ALGERIA TO MAKE PROPOSAL ON SPORTS

LD010154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana 31 Aug. (TANJUG)--Being one of the big ways for people to become friends, sports have found their way into the documents of the nonaligned countries as well. Thus, Cuba and Algeria, as coordinators for cooperation among the nonaligned in the field of sports, have prepared a proposal for the 6th summit which, among other things, contains the fundamental elements of an action program and manifesto of the nonaligned countries on physical culture and sports.

In line with the Colombo 5th summit decisions and recommendations from other nonaligned meetings, Cuba and Algeria have held three sessions in order to formulate the fundamentals for effective sports cooperation among the nonaligned and other developing countries.

The largest gathering in this period was last year's Algiers meeting of sports experts who adopted an action program and manifesto.

This action program contains a three-year (1979, 1980, 1981) calendar of activities, and actions in the field of politics, in personnel training, in cooperation on international sports forums and the like.

During the two years to come, this program should be worked on for individual regions and sports branches.

The sports potentials of the nonaligned countries are considered to be huge and already evident on the international sports scene.

This summit, too, is also expected to discuss joint appearances by the nonaligned on the existing international sports forums. This cooperation would also cover other sports events, such as the Olympic games and contests like that, meetings of experts, and the like.

The Algiers manifesto on physical culture and sports contains fundamentals in the field of sports policy. In this respect, sports and physical culture are presented as one of the fundamental elements for an integral development of the human being.

This humanitarian message condemns apartheid in sports as [an] impermissible practice and sees in sports a way for strengthening ties among peoples.

The [word indistinct] has provided in Havana for a series of contests in honor of the 6th summit of the nonaligned world.

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDS CONSENSUS METHOD

FL312357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The nonaligned working group recommended to the sixth summit that the movement continue employing the method of consensus in all of its deliberations. The report circulating among the delegations attending the conference states that consensus, which is the method traditionally employed by the nonaligned countries in decision-making, presupposes comprehension and respect for differences in points of view.

The working group, which was created at the last ministerial meeting in Belgrade held a little over one year ago and which then continued its work within the framework of the United Nations, also referred in its report to reservations. The use of reservations in the movement is to accept the objective fact that a given consensus prevails and, at the same time, it allows countries to make reservations when they do not wish to abide by the consensus. In its recommendation, the working group states that the instrument of reservation allows the democratic character of the movement to be maintained along with the sovereignty of every member.

DELEGATES MEET, DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Tito, Castro Consultation

FL011253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpt] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, have held a prolonged meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, according to Lisandro Otero, spokesman of the nonaligned countries movement foreign ministers meeting. The most pressing problems of the present international situation were discussed at the meeting, as well as those concerning the sixth summit and bilateral relations, which are of increasingly greater importance.

The two chiefs of state studied the development of the nonaligned countries summit and particularly the order of the day. In addition the two leaders agreed that all member countries of the nonaligned movement should work to strengthen the unity of the movement. Special importance was placed on international economic relations where they studied the present struggle for a new international economic order. Fidel and Tito reiterated the adherence of their respective countries to an indivisible peace and agreed to strengthen the international detente process.

They also pointed out the increasingly greater role of the movement in international relations. Lastly, Fidel and Tito concurred that the historic objectives of the non-aligned movement should be applied to confront colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Fascism, apartheid and all forms of domination and exploitation.

Afterwards, Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito hosted an intimate luncheon for Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Islamic Group Reviews Agenda

JN042028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 4 September--The Islamic group held a meeting here today on the foreign ministerial level to discuss the sixth nonaligned summit conference agenda. Official sources have reported to INA that the meeting's discussion dealt with the resolutions of the Islamic Conference recently held in Fes, the situation in the Arab area and the suspension of the As-Sadat regime's membership in the nonaligned movement in accordance with the Fes conference resolutions.

Ghali Confers With Rodriguez

NC012150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Havana, 1 September--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met today with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Dr Ghali explained to Rodriguez the dangers threatening the nonaligned movement because some member states in the movement are being encouraged to deviate from the principles of nonalignment, particularly by Cuba, which, through its foreign minister, has sympathized with and supported the stands of the Arab rejectionist states.

The MENA correspondent reports that this meeting has contributed to putting to right some basic issues which were the cause of misunderstanding.

Ghali Meets Zarkovic

NC012142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Havana, 1 September--Dr Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs and leader of Egypt's delegation to the nonaligned conference, met today with Yugoslav Vice President [title as received] Vidoje Zarkovic.

MENA has learned that the discussions lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. They centered on the Middle East question and on the need to establish the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and achieve a comprehensive and just peace among all parties in the area. Views were also exchanged on issues influencing the future of the nonaligned movement and on the need to adhere to the unity of the nonaligned movement against attempts to make it deviate from its true concept.

In a statement to MENA after his meeting with the Yugoslav official, Dr Butrus Ghali said that cooperation between Cairo and Belgrade is continuing to bolster the principles and aims of the nonaligned movement on the basis that the two countries are founding members of the nonaligned movement.

Dr Ghali described his meeting with the Yugoslav vice president as very constructive because it provided an opportunity for both sides to hold detailed discussions which proved that the two countries hold identical views on questions of nonalignment. Dr Butrus Ghali further said that he explained to the Yugoslav vice president the efforts which Egypt is exerting to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem. Dr Ghali added that he asked the Yugoslav vice president to convey President as-Sadat's greetings to President Tito and to tell him of the importance which President as-Sadat attaches to the continuation of consultations between the two countries which strongly adhere to the principles of nonalignment and the strong ties between the two countries and the two presidents. The Yugoslav vice president conveyed President Tito's greetings to President as-Sadat.

Yazdi-Fidel Castro Meeting

JN311900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] PARS reports that Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi met with Cuban President of the Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro in Havana. The 2-hour, unscheduled meeting was held at the Iranian foreign minister's residence. They discussed issues related to Iran's Islamic revolution, the characteristics of this revolution and the factors that led to the mobilization of Iranians along the road of revolution, until that revolution achieved victory. They also discussed incitements against the Iranian revolution and the dangers threatening it, similarities between the Iranian and Cuban revolutions and the two countries' experiences in revolutionary matters.

The Iranian foreign minister and the Cuban president of the Councils of State and Ministers discussed the results and consequences of the Cuban revolution's formation of committees in defense of the revolution and the establishment of a modern army in the towns and countryside, as well as the duties of the committees in the fields of health, education, school building, and Cuban security. Fidel Castro explained in detail the magnificent successes achieved by the Cuban committees in accelerating work and achieving the tasks with which they were entrusted.

The Iranian and Cuban sides also discussed issues of interest of the nonaligned states, particularly the reconciliation and coordination of divergent views of the member-states on the acceptance of Kampuchea's membership and the Iranian Government's view on the suspension of Egypt's membership in the nonaligned movement.

Fidel Castro's meeting with Dr Yazdi at the Iranian foreign minister's residence surprised the delegations participating in the Havana nonaligned summit conference. The meeting attracted a great deal of attention in the Cuban radio, television and press.

Yazdi Meets Khaddam, Nicaraguan Delegate

JN012008 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi and Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held a private meeting in Havana. They exchanged views on issues of common interest to the two countries.

In the course of his talk about the role of Islam, Khaddam said there are some Arabs who have soiled Islam in the name of Islam. At the present time, the shaykh of al-Azhar is taking part in the reception of the Zionist Begin, the enemy's prime minister, at Cairo airport.

Yazdi said that Alawite Shi'ism and Safavid Shi'ism are two separate axes, as is the case with the prophet's Sunnism and Umayyad Sunnism. However, the prophet's Sunnism and Alawite Shi'ism are in fact the same axis in the service of the people.

The Iranian and Syrian foreign ministers declared their support for progressive Islamic renaissances in the area.

While speaking about other ideologies, Khaddam said that non-divine ideologies have failed in all parts of the world. Khaddam firmly stressed Syria's desire to cooperate with Iran.

Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi also met with the Nicaraguan foreign minister in Havana this morning. They held talks on issues of common interest to Iran and Nicaragua. Political observers attach special importance to these talks, which were held in camera.

Yazdi Invites Al-Asad to Iran

LD042055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had a private meeting with the Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi this morning. During this meeting, which lasted 2 hours and took place in the villa where the Syrian president is staying, issues of interest to the two countries were discussed. As regards the Middle East, the problems of southern Lebanon and Palestine and the problems faced by Iran since the revolution were the main issues discussed. During this meeting Dr Yazdi officially invited President al-Asad to visit Iran. The invitation was accepted. The date of President al-Asad's visit will be announced later.

Al-Asad, Tito Hold Meeting

JN031652 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Sep 79 JN

[Text] This morning President Hafiz al-Asad visited Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito at his residence in Havana. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam accompanied President al-Asad on this visit.

The meeting was attended on the Yugoslav side by Vidjoe Zarkovic, state presidency member; Milos Minic, League of Communists of Yugoslavia presidium member; Josip Vrhovec, foreign affairs federal secretary; and Berislav Badurina, chief of President Tito's cabinet.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed the topics to be discussed at the sixth nonalined summit conference.

Husayn Meets Niger, Puerto Rico Officials

JN050617 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Havana, 5 September--President Saddam Husayn held separate meetings with Niger President Seyni Kountche and with the secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Juan Mari Bras, in Havana last night.

President Saddam and the secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Juan Mari Bras, discussed the most important points on the agenda of the sixth nonaligned summit conference and the working formulas for strengthening the struggle of peoples to win their freedom and independence. President Saddam and Mari Bras agreed on the need to support liberation movements so as to lay down the bases for building the economic and political foundation for the future of these states. Mari Bras valued Iraq's support for the struggle of the Puerto Rican people to win their freedom and to further their independence so they can participate in all the activities of the nonaligned movement.

Last month Iraq and Cuba had submitted a draft resolution to the UN committee for the liquidation of colonialism calling for the liquidation of the U.S. presence in Puerto Rico.

The meeting was attended by Iraqi Ambassador to Cuba Anwar Sabri.

Indian Minister Calls on Haq

BK040958 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0841 GMT 4 Sep 79 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister S.N. Mishra called on Pakistan President Ziaul Haq in Havana on 3 September, reports AIR [All-India Radio]. In their 4-minute meeting General Zia assured India that his country did not believe in the utility of the nuclear bomb. Pakistan neither had the capacity to make the bomb nor was she interested in making one. General Zia reaffirmed that Pakistan's intentions in the nuclear field were purely peaceful. They would like to use nuclear energy for research and development.

Mishra clarified that Prime Minister Charan Singh's independence day speech was based on hypothetical situation. As Pakistan had no intention of making a nuclear bomb, the question of India doing so did not arise, Mishra added. Meanwhile, an official spokesman said in New Delhi that the Government of India was studying President Ziaul Haq's letter to Charan Singh on Pakistan's nuclear policy.

Haq Asks Tito to Visit Pakistan

BK031040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Sep 79 Bh

[Excerpts] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, now in Havana to attend the sixth nonaligned summit conference, has held talks with the presidents of Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka and Cuba.

The president's meeting with President Tito of Yugoslavia soon after his arrival in the Cuban capital, lasted about 45 minutes. A spokesman of the Pakistan delegation said later that the two leaders among other things discussed the ways of keeping the nonaligned movement on the course set by the inaugural summit in Belgrade in 1961. The criteria for membership of the movement was also laid down at this summit.

Welcoming Pakistan's admission to the nonaligned movement, President Tito is understood to have recalled close cooperation between Pakistan and Yugoslavia in the international forums on major international issues, including disarmament, the struggle against colonialism and the establishment of a new world economic order. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Tito discussed the relations between Pakistan and Yugoslavia and expressed their determination to further expand and deepen these ties. The Yugoslav president invited President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit Yugoslavia, which he accepted. Reciprocating the gesture, he invited Marshal Tito to visit Pakistan.

Present on the Pakistan side were the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, and senior members of the delegation. President Tito was assisted by top Yugoslav officials accompanying him.

Pham Van Dong To Visit Panama

FLO31403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1337 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong and Panamanian President Aristides Royo met today in Havana and examined questions dealing with bilateral relations and other international problems. The leader of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressed his solidarity with the struggle of the Panamanian people for their sovereignty and territorial integrity and expressed his country's firm support for Panama regarding the Panama Canal.

At the meeting, Pham Van Dong accepted Aristides Royo's invitation to visit Panama this month. [Madrid EFE in Spanish at 2307 GMT on 2 September notes that Royo invited Pham Van Dong to visit Panama "on 15 and 16 September."]

Mengistu Meets Souphanouvong, Heng Samrin

LD031558 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 3 Sep 69 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu held separate talks (?on Saturday) with President Souphanouvong of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and President Heng Samrin of Kampuchea. The two Asian leaders noted that the dangerous situation in their part of the world is the result of the expansionist and hegemonistic motives and actions of the reactionary Chinese regime. The Laotian and Kampuchean leaders were reported greatly impressed by the successes of the Ethiopian revolution and expressed their desire to learn from it.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu has formally invited President Souphanouvong of Laos to visit Ethiopia and the invitation was gladly accepted. President Heng Samrin of Kampuchea, in particular, thanked the government and people of Ethiopia for their resolute support and solidarity with the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Pol Pot's fascist regime.

Mengistu Confers With Tito

LD031828 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and President Tito of Yugoslavia have agreed that the anti-imperialist aims and character of the nonaligned movement should be preserved and further strengthened. The two leaders reached this conclusion during talks in Havana where they are to attend the nonaligned summit which opened today. They emphasized the need as well as the desire for unity among the nonaligned countries than ever before. Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out that unity was the primary requirement in the face of evil adversaries and urged that no differences of view should be a cause for discord and division. President Tito on his part said that continued assistance to national liberation movements and the economic plight of developing countries should engage the close and careful attention and scrutiny of the nonaligned summit in Havana.

The two leaders also reviewed Ethio-Yugoslav relations and emphasized the need for further consolidation of the strong bonds of relations existing between the two countries.

CASTRO WELCOMES KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN

FL010229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Heng Samrin, president of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has arrived in Havana on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Cuban Government and party. Heng Samrin was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

After listening to the national anthems of Cuba and Kampuchea, Fidel and Samrin reviewed the honor guard under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Guerrero Ramos. Following this, the two presidents shook hands with vice presidents of the Cuban Council of State, ministers, chiefs of organizations and the diplomatic corps accredited to our country. They then left the airport in the car which took the distinguished visitor to his residence in Cuba.

KHIEU SAMPHAN ARRIVES, 'IGNORED' BY CUBANS

PA311720 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Havana, Aug. 31 (AFP)--Democratic Kampuchean head of state Khieu Samphan arrived in the Cuban capital today to try to take part in the nonaligned movement summit here.

The ousted leader's arrival has been totally ignored by official Cuban news releases, and today foreign ministers at the conference here were to discuss which regime would attend the conference.

No Cuban officials turned up to meet Khieu Samphan, whose regime the summit's host country is trying to exclude from the summit. No newsmen were at the airport, and applicants for authority to go to Jose Marti Airport yesterday were told they were too late.

PHAM VAN DONG ARRIVES, GREETED BY FIDEL CASTRO

FL012213 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service at 2159 GMT on 1 September covers in progress the arrival ceremony of Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The color television coverage shows Pham Van Dong and Cuban President Fidel Castro standing at attention listening to the Vietnamese and Cuban national anthems, which are being played by a military band.

At 2200 GMT, Lt Col Elio Guerrero Ramos, chief of the honor guard company, goes up to the leaders to announce that the honor guard is ready to be inspected. Fidel Castro and Pham Van Dong then review the troops as the band plays the heroic guerrilla march. Once this is completed, Pham Van Dong goes back to Lt Col Elio Guerrero Ramos and shakes his hand. Fidel Castro and Pham Van Dong then leave for the protocol hall at Jose Marti International Airport. Fidel has his arm around Pham Van Dong, who waves to the crowds at the airport. Television coverage then ends at 2203 GMT.

MEMBERS OF CUBAN DELEGATION TO NONALINED SUMMIT

FL031022 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and chairman of the Nonaligned Countries Sixth Summit Conference, will speak today at the inaugural session of the important conference. Junius Richard Jayewardene, president of Sri Lanka, also will speak. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and representatives of regional groups probably will speak.

The opening session of the conference will begin at 1000 hours [1400 GMT] and will be broadcast by national radio and television and over the international frequencies of Radio Havana.

The Cuban delegation that will participate in the important conference is headed by commander in chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Armando Hart Davalos, minister of foreign relations [as heard]; and Jesus Montane, chief of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department. Others in the Cuban delegation include Celia Sanchez, Vilma Espin, Lionel Soto, Antonio Perez Herrero, Osmany Cienfuegos, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Jose Abrantes, Manuel Pineiro, Aleida March, Rene Anillo, Ernesto Melendez, Jose R. Viera Linares, Richardo Cabrizas, Raul Roa Kouri, Rafael Polanco, Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, Fernando Flores Ibarra and other comrades.

SIERRA LEONE'S STEVENS CANCELS TRIP TO CUBA

PA041539 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Freetown, Sierra Leone, Sept 4 (AFP)--President Siaka Stevens has cancelled his trip to Cuba for the sixth non-aligned conference "because of bad weather conditions," it was announced here. The president re-affirmed his decision today, despite a meeting with a Guinea-Conakry delegation, led by Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, which arrived here yesterday in a bid to persuade Mr Stevens to change his mind. The delegation, which included (?emissaries) from the Cuban mission in Guinea, presented Mr Stevens with a special message from Guinean President Sekou Toure.

CORRECTION TO CASTRO NONALINED SUMMIT SPEECH

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Reportage on Opening Sessions of Nonaligned Summit" and subtitled "Text of Castro Opening Speech," published in the 4 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page AA 15.

Page AA 15, paragraph two, line six, substitute the phrase "8 million tons [figure as received]" for the phrase "11 million tons."

VIDELA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, FOREIGN, HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

PY310357 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Rosario, 30 Aug (TELAM)--"If someone believes and says that no positive steps have been taken in our economy, it is my opinion--not as an individual, but as a member of the government--that he is greatly mistaken."

Thus answered Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla during a press conference held here today. In response to questions as to whether there will be changes in the economic policy, he said, "No, under no circumstances."

He added that "the temptation is great, the temptation of easy solutions and demagoguery is very great," but he indicated that "a change of course would mean going back to politically convenient salaries and fares. It would mean increasing customs tariffs in an attempt at false protectionism for fear that foreigners would come. It would mean a lack of investments. It would mean leaving the oil underground to sleep forever. No, under no circumstances."

He emphasized: "I have said time and time again that the policy and the philosophy of this process--an open market economy--will be maintained. And this is not just a whim of mine. It has been decided by the nation's supreme power, the military junta, which established it in its guidelines to the executive."

The chief of state answered media questions at the grain board in this city and stressed that "perhaps 1 out of 10 or 12 economic development guidelines is producing results which are not quite what was desired, meaning inflation, but I cannot consider this factor sufficient to negate all the progress attained in this field."

Regarding the river basin projects, Videla said that "Argentina's position is to view all of them as part of a single system, a complex within which each project--regardless of how profitable it may be--must be reconciled with the other projects so that the quest to perfect one will not harm the others." He added: "However, it is difficult to carry out all of them at the same time, for financial and many other reasons," and indicated that "every implementation follows a sequence adhering to a system of priorities jointly agreed upon with the neighboring nations when the projects are binational."

As to the specific case of Yacyreta, he said that "in this case the important thing is that an agreement has been reached between two sovereign parties, and it does not matter how, or what or when. It is an agreement."

Asked about the coming visit of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Videla said that "it is a permanent body within the OAS, to which Argentina belongs," and he explained that he was saying this because it might seem that it was a U.S. commission and that it was the U.S. Government which was coming to the country through this commission.

He emphasized that "this is not so, this commission belongs as much to the United States as to Argentina, Brazil, Chile or Peru. It is a body within a multilateral organization, the OAS, to which Argentina belongs. This means that this commission is our human rights commission, as well as that of the United States, Haiti or Panama."

He went on to say that "the commission is coming because Argentina invited it to do so last year, an invitation which was repeated because there have been organizational changes within it. The members of this commission have changed." He made it very clear that "Argentina is making a free, sovereign gesture by inviting this commission to visit us."

He added: "We do it without any preparations, because we feel that we have nothing to hide, and any preparation would be viewed as a maneuver to hide something." He repeated that Argentina has nothing to hide, "and less to be ashamed of. It is true that many things have happened here. We have waged a war, a war which we did not look for or want, a war which was forced upon us, a war which we accepted because the human rights of all Argentines who want to live with dignity and freedom were at stake and human rights were being threatened with extinction by the aggression of subversive terrorism."

He went on to say that "in this war, as in any other, there have been fatalities, there have been prisoners, there have been missing persons, and Argentina has had its share of fatalities, prisoners and missing persons and only Argentines will decide what to do about them."

He stated: "This does not mean that this commission cannot come. We hope that it will be able to see objectively what our situation is, a situation which is certainly quite different from the caricature of Argentina which certain press media seek to sell abroad."

He reasserted that when subversion is militarily defeated, it switches to the political level and seeks to carry out two maneuvers: a domestic maneuver which, according to them, consists of retreating into the masses with the hope of activating these masses whenever the process evidences some shortcomings, and an external maneuver which is the most important one because its objective is to isolate Argentina from the rest of the world.

He explained that "for this they take advantage of three circumstances: first, the enormous funds they have amassed as a result of kidnappings and murders; second, the ignorance and naivete with which we are judged from abroad by those who do not really know what Argentina is, thinking that it is still a country where people wear feathers; and third, the ill will used to distort information based on true events twisted around to peddle a caricature-like image."

He said: "I repeat that the United States is somewhat involved in this attitude as well as many others. The United States has been answered through a domestic report made by the interior minister and through a formal letter of protest sent by the Foreign Ministry at the government-to-government level when the U.S. Government stated that Mr Reston was an authorized spokesman. Argentina answered for the third time by means of a press communique in view of another statement by Mr Reston. This situation ended with a retraction and an apology made by the U.S. Government through Mr Reston, who said that he had been misinterpreted."

MILITARY MISSION LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION

PY031538 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1406 GMT 3 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (TELAM)--An Argentine military mission left today for Moscow invited especially by high-ranking officers of the Soviet Army. The Argentine delegation will visit Soviet military institutions. The delegation is headed by Maj Gen Jose Montes, who is accompanied by three high-ranking officers.

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ARGENTINA

ENERGY OFFICIAL TO DISCUSS YACYRETA WITH IDB

PY042308 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Sep (NA)--Hydroelectric and Thermal Energy Under Secretary Bernardo Bronstein left for the United States to meet with the IDB and World Bank authorities in order to arrange the signing of the agreements which will grant a \$210 million line of credit for the Yacyreta dam.

Bronstein left for the United States yesterday afternoon. He stated that today at 1600 he will explain to the IDB authorities the "agreement reached with Paraguay on Yacyreta.

REGIME ACCUSED OF MAINTAINING CONCENTRATION CAMPS

PY311617 Paris AFP in Spanish 0349 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Paris, 30 Aug (AFP)--The story of missing Argentines being "transferred in trucks in order to be executed" was told by a lathe operator who asserted that he had escaped "from a clandestine concentration camp in Buenos Aires Province" in an affidavit published here today in the daily newspaper LIBERACION (LEFTIST).

Juan Carlos Scarpatti asserted that he was kidnapped on 23 April 1977 on a street in Buenos Aires by eight men in civilian clothes and taken to the main Argentine military base, Campo de Mayo, located in a northern suburb of greater Buenos Aires, where, according to his affidavit, the "clandestine concentration camp 'El Campito' is to be found camouflaged in a stable surrounded by trees." According to Scarpatti, the management of "El Campito" was in the hands of a colonel known by the name of "Victor," "of whom [words indistinct] life, death or a new session of torturing prisoners."

The lathe operator, who asserted that he escaped several months after his detention when he was being taken to the city of La Plata to identify a house, arrived last April in Madrid, Via Rio de Janeiro, stated that "two task groups, GT-1 and GT-2, were charged with the interrogations at the concentration and extermination camp. "These two groups, made up of officers and some noncoms of the army, also carried out kidnappings dressed as civilians and they were under the direct command of the military base's general command," he asserted. According to Scarpatti, these groups also undertook "transfers," a word, he said, that was used when referring to the execution of the prisoners who were taken out of the base in trucks.

He indicated that "the prisoners were subjected to the most brutal physical tortures and to constant psychological tension according to the whim of the torturers." "The prisoners had their heads covered for 1 1/2 hours a day and were not allowed to talk or move sitting on the floor without leaning against the wall and with their feet chained, something that could last from 3 to 5 months before being transferred," Scarpatti asserted.

He maintained that 90 percent of the prisoners were "transferred" and that the rest, 10 or 15, worked at upkeeping chores but that within a short time they were sent out in the same way. He stressed "the mixture of fear and relief that the prisoner experienced when they knew that they were about to be transferred".

CONGRESS, LABOR REACT TO ARMY COMMUNIQUE

PY050003 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1827 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Sep (LATIN)--Sectors of workers and legislators today termed the drastic military warning, concerning the implications of a political trial which is being held in Congress, as a dangerous threat to the Bolivian democratic process.

In this first friction between institutions since the legislative branch became operational on 1 August, the armed forces last night criticized the Congress, calling it a forum of runaway demagoguery which is trying to bring dishonor upon the nation's guardian institution.

The categorical military communique today unleashed a variety of reactions among legislators and political parties represented in Congress and a congressional answer to the military warning is expected.

The former presidential candidate for the Leftist Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], Hernan Siles Zuazo, today presided over a meeting at the congressional building during which the 49 UDP parliamentarians evaluated the document which will be released very soon.

In the meantime, Deputy Antonio Aranibar, top-ranking leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), beat the UDP to the punch by terming the military communique the result of extreme oversensitivity which can endanger the democratic process. He added that the political suit brought against General Banzer Suarez is part of the efforts to strengthen and broaden the democratic process launched by the armed forces themselves.

In turn, the leader of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) and secretary of the Senate, Benjamin Miguel, indicated that the military warning reflects extreme sensitivity.

The president of the Senate, Leonidas Sanchez, believed that the military declaration indicated some of the high command's nervousness and stated that the National Congress, in the use of its powers, is analyzing the crimes allegedly committed by an army general without involving the armed forces as an institution.

The Bolivian Labor Central (COB), the country's highest ranking labor organization, called a meeting of its executive committee today to analyze the military declaration which, according to one of its leaders, is a threat not only against the Congress but also against the process and the interests of the workers, according to Simon Reyes, a national deputy.

The trial regarding Gen Hugo Banzer's responsibilities today entered the last stage of the investigation phase and collection of data after the extensive arguments by socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the principal plaintiff against the former chief of state.

Quiroga Santa Cruz accused Banzer of various charges regarding alleged administrative corruption, violation of human rights and constitutional guarantees and of attacking national sovereignty through a 7-year international policy.

Having already admitted two charges against the former president, Congress must still deal with three other charges which involve Banzer in the alleged killing of peasants, the torture and murder of political prisoners and violation of the constitution in order to maintain a dictatorship.

HIGHLIGHTS OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ZAMBIA PUBLISHED

PY010057 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Aug 79 p 10 PY

[Text] In the joint communique signed by Brazil and Zambia, the presidents of the two countries reaffirmed "the determination to support the creation of a new international economic order" and expressed their "solidarity with the just struggle of the nations in southern Africa."

The document reveals the topics Presidents Figueiredo and Kaunda discussed. They reviewed the international situation, particularly regarding Africa and Latin America, and stated their convictions that there is "an urgent and imperative need to intensify efforts to attain general and complete disarmament under effective international control, giving priority to nuclear disarmament."

The international economic situation was also discussed in the joint communique, and both countries expressed their concern about "the grave imbalance and disparity existing between developed and developing countries." They also deplored the trend toward the adoption of protectionist policies and practices by developed countries, which are "badly damaging" the interests of developing countries.

The communique also says that the two presidents discussed the world energy situation and agreed that there is "an urgent need to have international talks" about this matter.

In addition to denouncing racial discrimination in southern Africa as a threat to international peace and security, the two countries expressed "their unwavering support for southern Africa's oppressed people, as called for in UN resolutions."

In the area of bilateral relations, "the two presidents can see ample possibilities for trade and technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries," and they expressed their intention to conclude an agreement to that effect.

DIPLOMAT'S WEST AFRICA TRIP SAID UNRELATED TO MANEUVERS

PY311347 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Aug 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] The Planalto Palace yesterday issued a note from the military cabinet--Navy Office--explaining the trips and maneuvers recently held by the Brazilian Navy as merely training exercises.

At the same time, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas denied that the trip of Itamaraty's Secretary General Baena Soares to Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde was in no way connected with the maneuvers held by the Brazilian Navy off the coast of those countries. Pericas said: "They were just a coincidence."

GOVERNMENT UNCONCERNED ABOUT BRIZOLA'S RETURN

PY311534 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Social Communications Minister Said Farhat has stated in Porto Alegre that the government is not greatly concerned with the arrival of Leonel Brizola in Brazil next week. He asserted that the federal government will not adopt any special security measures or vigilance on the arrival of the former governor of Rio Grande do Sul.

Regarding the repercussions of Brizola's political activities in the country among government circles, Farhat stated that he considers the activity of each politician a question of private personal affairs and that there is very clear legislation regarding the activities of politicians.

Without indicating any specific date, the social communications minister indicated that the new organic law of parties will soon be presented to Congress. On the number of parties, he said that there can be as many as the politicians want.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR POLITICAL CRIMES TRANSFERRED TO POLICE

PY010147 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Aug 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The armed forces will no longer perform "typical police" actions, and the repression of crimes against social and political order will henceforth be handled by the Federal Police Department [DPF]. The DPF will be provided with more resources and personnel to perform its new duties, which include the control of subversion.

This information was given to the National Security Committee of the Chamber of Deputies by the DPF director general, Col Moacir Coelho. The inspector general of military police, Gen Harry Schennardorf, said that the mission of maintaining public order is not to be carried out by the armed forces and that "the army does not have personnel trained" for that mission.

MILITARY COURT REVIEWS CASES OF POLITICAL DETAINEES

PY311455 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Text] After 6 successive hours of meetings, the Superior Military Court [STM] reviewed the cases of 40 persons sentenced for political crimes by the First Instance Court.

The STM has absolved a total of 327 persons punished under the National Security Law, 70 of whom had been involved in reorganizing the Brazilian Communist Party. Among those who have benefited by the amnesty law are: Luiz Carlos Prestes, Leonel Brizola, former Deputy (Marcio Moreira Alves) and Vladimir Palmeira.

Those who are serving their sentences in Brazil will be released within the next few days, including engineer Ricardo Zarattini.

PETROBRAS DENIES ALCOHOL DISTRIBUTION MONOPOLY

PY311512 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Text] At a meeting he held with sugar producers in Recife, Industry and Commerce Minister Camillo Penna has stated that private companies will be able to join the sector of alcohol distribution for cars.

He also asserted that there will be no monopoly by PETROBRAS and that new enterprises must be created to join the multinational companies and PETROBRAS, which are already working in this sector.

TURBAY SAYS NO PREFERENTIAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA041412 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota--President Turbay Ayala completely overturned trade relations with the United States today by affirming that there will not be any type of preferential relations with that country. The chief of state made this announcement at the opening of the conference of members of the commission of the Cartagena Agreement. He added that an article establishing preferential relations would have undesirable neocolonialist connotations and would be unacceptable to most Andean countries as well as to the United States. He noted that Andean Group trade must emphasize specific common programs for the two areas for which the U.S. trade laws give ample powers in order to enter into trade agreements that promote economic improvement in the United States and in the developing countries.

President Turbay Ayala said there is no need for new international forums to achieve regional integration. What is needed instead is to invigorate the economic and social advisory committee, in which the businessmen and the workers of the subregion are represented. He added that leaders of the unions and the labor centrals must directly participate in it.

President Turbay Ayala said the Andean Group is not mature enough to project itself internationally on the basis of its great economic and political potential. We are now [words indistinct] which does not allow us to see clearly the effect that the incorporation of the Andean Group must have on the world's economy, he said. The political and economic (?situation) which resulted from World War II no longer exists. Therefore, a phenomenon of an economic, technological and commercial nature has appeared in the world. Turbay Ayala warned of the implications of the fact that problems of military security must currently share the world's attention with problems of economic security.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES PLANNING GENERAL STRIKE ON 14 SEPTEMBER

PA050244 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] All public offices in Colombia could come to a stop at any moment as result of the state of unrest among workers, who are protesting against the government's social and economic policy.

Despite the fact that President Julio Cesar Turbay has said that he is not going to negotiate under threats or pressures, public employee spokesmen have reiterated that they are going ahead with the plan for a general strike, which they will announce anytime this week. The situation has not changed because the demands of the Finance Ministry's 16,000 employees on strike since 22 August have not been solved.

The workers' actions are being supported by [words indistinct] and the portworkers federation, which already has called a general strike. For the time being, 4,000 portworkers have already started slow downs, which are causing the piers to become overcrowded.

While the government tries to see how it can control the situation, leaders of the nation's four most important labor centrals have disagreed with the labor sectors' call a general strike for 14 September. Many demonstrations are expected that day to commemorate the second anniversary of the national civic work stoppage carried out 2 years ago to protest the high cost of living. Several workers died and many were arrested when disorders broke out.

As unrest increases throughout the country, the armed forces are ready to put down any attempt to alter public order, an official source disclosed. Beginning 13 September, the country will be placed under military control and any attempt to create disorders will be drastically repressed, the same source added. The armed forces today took control of all offices in the Finance Ministry and evacuated all employees on strike.

Customs offices in Cali are also under the army's control and the employees on strike have been evacuated. In Buenaventura, the navy took over the port offices and piers.

According to estimates released by the Finance Ministry, during the 2 weeks of the strike, the government has failed to receive approximately 6.5 billion pesos in direct taxes, sales, revenues, import and export duties and others. Nevertheless, the government has obtained funds from the bank of the republic, the agrarian fund and other institutions to meet most of its payroll.

Meanwhile, the strikers said that they have not talked to the government, despite the fact that Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra said the government was willing to talk.

SIMON BOLIVAR BRIGADE DISBANDED IN 1 SEPTEMBER CEREMONY

PA022309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0238 GMT 2 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Sep (EFE)--The "Simon Bolivar Brigade," which joined the Nicaraguan Sandinist group in its struggle for power in that nation, was officially dissolved today.

The movement's coordinators presented a report on the activities carried out in Central America as well as on the political reasons which led to their expulsion by the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist Front Directorate.

The dissolution ceremony was attended by brigade members and the labor and intellectual organizations which supported the decision to fight against the regime of Anastasio Somoza, now in exile.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING ACTIVITIES OF ALL FOREIGNERS

PA301529 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The Administrative Department of Security [DAS] has reported that it is investigating the activities of approximately 100,000 foreigners to determine how many are in the country illegally. The DAS plans to update information on all foreigners living in Colombia, particularly their profession or occupation, to establish card files with their identification and fingerprints and to improve DAS services to all foreigners.

BRIEFS

YELLOW FEVER VACCINE--Bogota--The National Health Institute has decided to produce 500,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine to immunize the population in areas where the disease is endemic. The step was taken in view of the recent outbreaks in various parts of the country. The director of the institute said that thus far 350,000 persons have been vaccinated in La Guajira, Cesar and Magdalena departments. He added that the outbreak in Valledupar--where four deaths occurred--is completely under control. The campaign will continue in Cienaga, Fundacion and Santa Marta. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA]

COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED TO REVIEW CHARGES AGAINST DICTATORSHIP

PA301930 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] A special committee consisting of one representative and one alternate from each of the political parties of the National Chamber of Representatives has been established to receive reports of crimes of all kinds attributed to officials of the dictatorship.

Following investigation, the committee is also charged with requesting that the attorney general initiate appropriate legal proceedings.

COMMUNIST PARTY ANALYZES FORMER GOVERNMENT'S OIL POLICY

PA032023 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Quito--A press release issued by the Ecuadorean Communist Party analyzes the dictatorship's oil policy and indebtedness. The document states that the initial statements of Natural Resources Minister Mauricio Davalos and of Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] General Manager Jose Carvajal unveiling slightly the oil policy of the outgoing administration reveal the corrupt nature of the military dictatorship and its lack of patriotism in watching over the destiny of our main national resource.

Since the country is not self-sufficient in fuel matters, it says, it must import a certain amount of gasoline at 20 sucres per gallon to sell it at 4.65 sucres to the national consumer. At the same time we imported at high prices, however, we also exported at low prices. In fact, the superintendent of the refinery, CEPE's manager, the marketing director, the hydrocarbons directors, or the minister of natural resources and energy--we do not know whether one of them or all together--had turned over to an Esmeraldas intermediary an allotment of 400,000 gallons monthly at the local price of 4.65 sucres to be sold to foreign vessels at the international price of over 20 sucres, producing a monthly profit of over 6 million sucres, enough to share generously among all those involved.

BRIEFS

SUBMARINE MISHAP--The Huancavilca, one of the Ecuadorean Navy's two submarines, ran aground at approximately 0100 today in El Morro Channel, off (Datsa), with no serious consequences. Navy and port authority tugboats were rushed to the scene from Guayaquil. The submarine was back in operation by noon. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has confirmed the appointments of Ricardo Crespo Zaldumbide as ambassador to the United States and Gustavo Ruales as ambassador to Colombia. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA]

NEW APOSTOLIC NUNCIO--Pope John Paul II, has appointed Msgr Vincenzo Faracni as new apostolic nuncio to Ecuador. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Aug 79 PA]

INCREASED OIL EXPLORATION--Esmeraldas, Ecuador, 23 Aug (LATIN)--Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum enterprise (CEPE), announced yesterday that Ecuador will increase its exploration for oil. CEPE will increase the number of drilling rigs from 3 to 10, enabling it to drill at least 20 exploratory wells a year. CEPE has also asked the Texaco Company to drill at least 24 exploratory wells a year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1530 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTERS SIGN YACYRETA ACCORDS

PY312254 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 31 Aug 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] The foreign ministers of Paraguay and Argentina signed notes yesterday during a ceremony held in the Independence Hall of the Government House. The ceremony was attended by President Alfredo Stroessner and other high-ranking Paraguayan civilian and military officials, as well as by foreign dignitaries invited for this event.

The Argentine officials who came specifically to sign the agreements on the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise are Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor and Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz. They were accompanied by Misiones Governor Ruben Norberto Paccagnini, Formosa Governor Juan Carlos Colombo and Corrientes Governor Carlos Gomez Centurion. Officials of the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise also attended the ceremony.

Yacyreta Agreement Notes

PY312310 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 31 Aug 79 p 8 PY

[Report on five notes signed in Asuncion on 30 August by Argentine and Paraguayan foreign ministers "to carry forward the construction of the Yacyreta hydroelectric dam on the Parana River"]

[Text] Note No 9 refers to Article IV of the Yacyreta Treaty signed in Asuncion on 3 December 1973 by which Argentina and Paraguay agreed that before the start of the construction and the installations mentioned in Article No 1 of the treaty and described in Annex "B", the two countries would proceed to the demarcation of the border established in Article No 1 of the border treaty signed on 3 February 1976 and according to Article V, paragraph 3 of the Yacyreta Treaty, that is, in the area of the projects and installations.

In this regard, the document establishes that in order to carry out this demarcation as soon as possible, the governments of Paraguay and Argentina have agreed to assign this task to the Paraguayan-Argentine Border Demarcation Mixed Commission, which will have to prepare a work plan which will be submitted for the approval of the two governments.

By Note No 10, the two governments agreed to change Paragraph 2 of Article 12 of the statute of the binational enterprise (Annex A of the treaty) in the following manner: "The resolutions of the Executive Committee will be adopted by majority vote."

Before the change, the article stated: "The resolutions of the Executive Committee will be adopted by majority vote, but in case of a draw the vote of the director will be decisive."

By Note No 11, the two governments agreed to change Annex "B": "General Description of the Installations for the Production of Electrical Energy and the Improvement of Navigability and the Complementary Projects for the Exploitation of the Parana River."

The objective of this annex is to describe and identify, in its main parts, the project of hydroelectric exploitation and the improvement of the navigability of the Parana River at Yacyreta Island. It has been written on the basis of the "technical-economic-financial study of feasibility of the Parana River exploitation at the Yacyreta-Apipe Islands," submitted by the Paraguayan-Argentine Mixed Commission to the government of the two countries and the work plan of the projects previously prepared.

Regarding the general description, the location of the dam's main structures is established in the Parana River, in the area of Yacyreta Island. The characteristics of the project, which includes a navigation sluice, a spillway, a plant with 30 units and provisions for enlargements, are indicated.

The document signed yesterday also determined that the highest normal level of water in the reservoir was established at 82 meters over the average sea level. This reservoir will operate with a maximum excess elevation of 0.70 meters. The document states that under these conditions, the maximum flooding of Paraguayan territory will be no larger than 815 square km.

By Note No 12, the Paraguayan and Argentine Governments agreed that Yacyreta Binational Enterprise must compensate the contracting parties for the flooding of their territory as a result of the hydroelectric project. The total amount of this compensation will be determined by the application of the following formula: $T \text{ equals } E \text{ times } CE \text{ times } 0.089$. T is the total amount of the compensation to be distributed between the contracting parties; E is the energy generated during the year; CE is the "theoretic economic" unit cost of the service which was defined as (unit:\$/kwh); and 0.089 is the factor resulting from the analysis of the contribution of the flooded territories in the production of energy.

"Theoretical economic" unit cost is defined as the result of the application of the following formula: $CE \text{ equals } G \text{ plus } R \text{ divided by } EM$ in which CE is the "theoretical economic" unit cost of the energy service (unit: \$/kwh); G is the fixed annual amortizing payment for a useful life of 60 years and an 8-percent annual rate for the project's immobilized investment, including the staggered interests which will be determined by using the average interest rate of the IDB and IERD loans for Yacyreta considering that the 20 hydrogenerating units have been installed (unit: \$); and EM is the energy generated in the average hydrological year, which has been currently predicted at 17.550 gwh. [as published]

The total amount of this compensation will be calculated in U.S. dollars. The amount will be distributed to each contracting party in proportion to the areas of their territory flooded and payed monthly by Yacyreta in U.S. dollars or in a currency agreed upon by the two countries.

By Note No 13, the governments of Paraguay and Argentina agreed to decide within 90 days on the real value of the money for payment of profits, indemnity, compensation for flooded territory and compensation for the transfer of energy in order to find a formula aimed at constantly maintaining the money's purchasing power.

CIVIL RIGHTS SUSPENSION EXTENDED AGAIN

PA041842 Paris AFP in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 Sep (AFP)--For the ninth month in a row the Peruvian Government has extended the suspension of the constitutional guarantee of personal liberty, a decree published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE says today.

The decree states that the reasons leading to the measure, whereby police and state officials can arrest people without a warrant, still remain.

MORALES HERMUDEZ: COUNTRY SAFE FROM 'GREED OF OTHERS'

PA011453 Paris AFP in Spanish 0509 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 Aug (AFP)--Peru "is effectively equipped to keep its territory and its resources from falling prey to the greed of others," President Francisco Morales Bermudez affirmed yesterday in Tarata, on the Chilean border.

"Our fatherland is no longer unprepared or unprotected in case it needs to repel an attack from abroad," the president said. He stated: "We have strengthened our power adequately in order to keep our territory and our natural resources from falling prey to the greed of others."

"A strong fatherland constitutes the best guarantee that the dramatic situations it confronted for almost 50 years will not be repeated," the president added, referring to Chile's occupation of Tacna Department.

The president returned last night to Tacna, where for 3 days he attended the ceremonies commemorating the (?area's) reincorporation into Peru. Concluding, Morales Bermudez stated: "In the climate of peace and security we have created, Peru's main task at present is development."

MORALES HERMUDEZ INVITED TO PANAMA CANAL CEREMONY

PY311549 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] President Morales Bermudez stated that Peru must be present at the ceremony for Panama's assumption of sovereignty over the Canal Zone because it is such an important event for Panama and for all Latin Americans.

The president made these statements yesterday after having received the special invitation sent to him by Panamanian President Aristides Royo. The head of the Panamanian official delegation, Finance and Treasury Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares, handed him the invitation at 1030 at Government House and conveyed the Panamanian chief of state's greetings.

President Morales Bermudez stated that Peru must be present at this event which is so important to Panama and all Latin Americans by making every effort to comply with the invitation to the (?ceremony) which gives us great pleasure.

LOPEZ PORTILLO DELIVERS STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

PA020340 Mexico City Domestic Service in Spanish 1704 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[President Jose Lopez Portillo's third state of the union address at the Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City--live]

[Excerpts] Honorable Congress of the union, before this chamber, renewed according to the political reform process, which reflects the electoral strength of duly inscribed parties and the increase in our population, I present this third report on the state of the country's public administration.

I hereby greet the new parties which obtained their [words indistinct] the Workers Socialist Party, the Mexican Communist Party and the Mexican Democratic Party. [applause]

The political reform, a call to the nation's awareness, has proved to be an alternative for many. For others it has been the time to realize that not to act means to consent, and that to abstain from voting means granting others the power to decide for us. Abstentionism therefore appears as an amorphous phenomenon which we cannot ignore and which we can eliminate. The same goes for tacit approval or sterile opposition. It is just like the bells which toll [words indistinct] for you. It is just that now we have become aware of the dimensions of abstentionism, annulments and the [words indistinct], because the method of the new law gave us an electoral photograph of our democracy. It placed us before our own reality. This is the first success of this reform, and not its failure, as detractors say. [applause] The provisions of this law are ethical, honest and in good faith and are not born out of political naivete. They are not a mask to conceal problems, or much less, an attractive snare to trap fools. The political reform is irreversible. It is an open road with well-defined goals and its results will be permanent. [applause]

We accept all the consequences of democracy and we are not afraid of the responsible practice of freedom. May all voices be heard with [word indistinct]. Let us now learn to live together with the diverse aspects of our society, or tomorrow we shall find ourselves irreversibly trapped in despotism. Today, the union demands new systems for a rationalized continuity within a system of pluralist identities in which we are all responsible, both the majorities and minorities. This will dissolve paternalism, prevent authoritarianism and eliminate compromises. It will open a public debate and clearly present to Mexicans the full panorama of the options we have before us.

We proceeded with great vigor in the antidrug campaign and we were able to reduce the territory devoted to drugs by 90 percent.

We are more clearly defining the steps necessary to become the country we want to be. The great national objectives are based on our past and on the aspirations of this generation. However, the complexity of our society obligates us to [words indistinct] that will displace and overcome improvisations and lack of continuity in fundamental policies and that will provide sufficiently flexible tools to face the present and to be prepared for the challenges of the future. It is necessary to harmonize the will to be free with the obligation to promote development that will reach everyone.

The serious crisis, the serious crisis defined in terms of inflation and recession--the worst combination that may arise--is over. We are now in another phase. We still have inflation, but there is economic growth. The situation is still critical. There is the danger of relapse. But the situation presents an opportunity for [words indistinct]. Inflation is an expression of the economic disorder in the world in which we live. It is not an alternative and even less an objective, it is an ill we must control.

Powerful countries that have a secure unemployment pool [words indistinct] bringing health to their economies. We can waste neither our momentum nor our resources in making stops and starting again. We have to go forward with a strategy and in step.

The phase we have called consolidation is what we consider a transition phase. It will last until next year. Mexico now has the opportunity to embark upon a diminishing inflation rate, which is several times smaller than those of several countries with the same level, while maintaining its development and civic liberties.

We are growing four times faster than we did in 1976. With this, we have recovered, and recently surpassed, our traditional rate of development. This year our economic growth has been 7.5 percent. Although this by itself is not sufficient, it constitutes a basis for solving important problems such as unemployment. If with a yearly growth rate of between 6 and 6.5 percent over a lengthy period we have not been able to solve this problem, it is necessary, among other things, to increase the economic growth rate.

This country, with approximately 60 million people, is so large that figures and numbers do not lend themselves to discussion on an occasion such as this. Complying with a constitutional mandate [words indistinct], we have prepared in detail all the data that are being submitted to you for your information and analysis.

These documents that Dr Roberto Casilla is now giving to the Congress secretaries will be available at the most important information centers throughout the country and will be given to whomever is interested. [applause] On this occasion I will refer only to the most important figures. In view of the challenges Mexico is now facing, public expenditures are the most useful tools for guiding development. Mexico's economy is now clearly in the process of expansion. The size, composition, finance capability and destination of public expenditures will determine our likelihood for healthy development.

Therefore [words indistinct], the priorities that have been established. In 1979, the public sector had a budget of more than a trillion pesos--1,124,300,000,000, 23 percent more than the 1978 budget. One-fourth of this budget is represented by investments. The investment budget is 37 percent larger than the investment portion for 1978 and 113 percent larger than that for 1977. Some of the investment sectors that received the largest budgets are the industrial sector, with 136 billion pesos, or 26 percent; the agriculture and livestock sector with 52 billion pesos, 18 percent; and communications and transport with 48 billion pesos, 17 percent. This shows the agreement there is in [words indistinct] energy matters, food and transport problems.

Public investments, excluding the parastate group, grew by almost 38 percent over last year and private investments were stimulated as never before. Many of the projects that were initiated with these investments [words indistinct]. Expenditures have been necessary and they have not produced dividends yet. This natural situation partially explains the inflation. We insist that it is not the workers wanting just salaries who deform the economy. There can be no equilibrium in the economy if the generating and existence of the social [word indistinct] is inadequate. [applause] When stabilization programs [words indistinct] capital is then concentrated and the state reduces its operating range.

This Honorable Congress has voted for advances in the process of [word indistinct] reform [words indistinct] for this year, [words indistinct] to contribute to solving the financial needs of the federal government and to make it more [word indistinct]. It has approved the tax on aggregated value.

This tax will be implemented beginning next year. This is a key measure in this reform that brings it up to date and provides procedures that, contrary to what those not wanting to understand it say, has no other implications or inflationary effects.

A coordination law was also approved to give municipalities and [words indistinct] greater participation in general tax collection, the elimination of double taxes and avoiding taxes that go against [words indistinct] of the state.

Taxes were reduced on lower incomes. The new tax law reduced lower income taxes to the equivalent of the minimum salary in each region. In this way, the lower incomes are not further taxed due to salary increases. They do not move into the next category and thereby benefit from this provision.

Progress is being made in improving the structure of the public debt and lowering its cost. Short term debts have been reduced drastically. All of this has strengthened our foreign exchange reserves, which yesterday amounted to \$2,638 billion, not taking into account secondary reserves.

The foregoing has allowed us to float our currency and has fully guaranteed both the free convertibility and transferability of our currency, which has experienced minimum fluctuations in the last 12 months. The exchange rate remains at an average of 22.5 pesos to the U.S. dollar for purchasers and 23 pesos for sellers. This has allowed us to make timely payments against our foreign debt.

We increased our offer of petrobonds and, since their value also increased abroad, short term interest rates were increased to compensate bearers and avert a dollarization [dolarizacion] of the economy.

In a nutshell, our financial policy combines with regional plans in making the development process rely on activities preferably located outside the main cities. The most dynamic sectors will tend to manufacture production goods [bienes de produccion] if we grant them the tax incentives provided anywhere in the republic except for the central, regulated area.

Instead of being based on protectionism, the profitability of enterprises will depend on the utilization of comparative advantages and on productivity based on appropriate technology. The great change which has been introduced in the country's outlook and expectations in the last 3 years--which was not a matter of chance but a planned and announced priority--involves a transformation which not everyone cares to mention and many refuse to believe in.

The fact that we have plentiful oil in a world eager for energy products and in a state of economic disarray places us in [words indistinct] to promote independent and self-sustaining social and economic growth for our country. For the first--and perhaps the only--time in our history, we can design a model of a country that is attainable and equal to our most ambitious political philosophy. By this I do not seek to confuse hope with reality or to calm dissent with hopes for the future. I wish to be particularly objective and realistic in regard to this matter, which represents my highest responsibility to Mexico in light of history. It takes time to plan, draft projects and work. Although many circumstances will substantially improve, not all of our probabilities will bear fruit in the next 20 years.

We announced earlier that no surplus oil earnings will be reflected until 1982. We have revised our plans and will begin having surpluses by 1980. What we have had thus far are large investments. I recommend that you look at the annexes [of the speech].

Oil gives us the opportunity to achieve self-determination because it will make us less dependent on foreign financing and will improve our international economic relations. Not only that, the exploitation, (industrial) transformation and association possibilities oil gives us permit us to chart a firm energy strategy, to act with a guaranteed demand for capital goods and, therefore, to facilitate the planning of our [word indistinct] and their associations with transportation, human settlements, education, training, social development and mainly agriculture.

Let us be objective and understand that a little over half of oil's potential surpluses--I will repeat this--let us understand that a little over half of oil's potential surpluses are devoted--through huge subsidies--to stimulating the economy, increasing the competitiveness of our activities and reducing Mexicans' personal expenses to ease inflation. All this represents resources [words indistinct]. However, by subsidizing these products we frequently finance consumption and investments by social and economic sectors--including even foreign ones--which perhaps do not deserve this support, which has been designed as a social function, because they do not render benefits in proportion to what they receive or because they obtain advantages from a provision which was not intended for them. We will make a strong effort to guarantee and rationalize these subsidies as incentives to the production of goods that are socially and nationally necessary to benefit the underprivileged.

Mexico's oil reserves--the sixth largest in the world--gave it new responsibilities to which it was not accustomed. We have a real, valuable nonrenewable resource desired by all. It is an exclusive national legacy. This entails commitments and obligations to ourselves but also calls for solidarity with mankind, which is plagued by an unprecedented [word indistinct] energy crisis. In a convulsed market, we have upheld a policy of solidarity with developing countries, which wish to attach economic and social importance to their nonrenewable resources. (For this reason) our sales abroad are and will be made at the best possible prices under contracts with fixed terms with conditions for periodic adjustments. We are thinking of equitable relations and for this reason, we will never enter spot and speculative markets which worsen the world's economic woes. To do this would later affect us negatively. [applause]

Likewise, after meeting our consumption needs, gas will be sold abroad, considering the clean fuel that it is, fixing its price [words indistinct] and revising it every 3 months. More than figures, the important thing is the principle of reevaluating our raw materials. [applause]

Mexico does not wish to regard itself as a country whose relations with the rest of the world will be based on oil. It wants them to be broad and excellent in every respect, involving reciprocal respect and mutual benefits.

It would be sad if a country that needs financial resources for specific projects--many of them already planned--was forced into becoming an exporter of capital and [word indistinct]. This type of experience has left a tragic record in some countries and Mexico is in no condition, nor does it have the disposition, to imitate them.

Our [word indistinct] and proven reserves have changed tremendously in the past few months. This is unbelievable to many. However, our petroleum policy is not based on this but on the requirements for the fundamental and enduring development of the country.

In 1979, proven oil, liquid, [as heard] national gas and [word indistinct] reserves were 45.8 billion barrels. Probable reserves were 45 billion, and potential reserves were 200 billion. If these reserves are exploited in a rational and thoughtful manner, we can see Mexico having enough oil for the next 60 years. This estimate will probably be increased as exploratory work is carried out in the nation.

The possibilities of exploiting oil in the seabeds soon and at low costs are more attractive than those of exploiting oil in the ground because we have many shallow and abundant wells where operations bother no one.

Today's production is 4 times greater than the most optimistic estimates made approximately a decade ago: 1,626 million barrels of crude, condensed and liquid oil; 2.32 billion cubic ft of associated gas; and 630 million cubic ft of unassociated gas.

It is necessary to point out that exploitation has not been promoted in accordance with the maximum utilization policy [words indistinct] when oil is extracted. The volume of crude oil exported this year amounts to about 500,000 barrels, approximately one-third of what we produce. However, allow me to add this. The price of gasoline and derivatives that are obtained for domestic consumption from a barrel of crude oil is \$10.60. For these same products, if they were sold on the international market, we could receive up to \$60. That is, if we had to buy the petroleum we consume in one year, at an average daily consumption rate of 900,000 barrels, we would have to pay an additional 380 billion pesos, without considering constant oil price increases. This is the amount that the government absorbs, in what has been called a great subsidy, so that the people of Mexico may have low cost energy. In a little over a year, this amount would be equal to our foreign debt. [applause]

In the basic petrochemical industry, the operation of new plants has allowed us to increase total production and become self-sufficient in many cases and an exporter in others, such as in [words indistinct], methanol, Mexican liquid gas and ammonia. In this we hold first place in the world. In only 2 years our position has changed radically and according to plans it will become better and better. [applause]

During 1979, petroleum and basic petrochemical industry products will grow more than three times faster than the whole economy, thereby contributing to the integration of national development, both by means of its [words indistinct] as a subsidy to the price of byproducts.

It has been estimated that by the year 2000 the only important alternative to today's petroleum will be to find more petroleum tomorrow. Only by the end of this century will there be a big change in the structure of energy supply and demand and a growing importance for the potential of [word indistinct] such as [word indistinct] geothermal, solar and nuclear.

During the past 10 years the world had not found a so-called supergigantic oil field. However, during the past 3 years Mexico has found three of them: Chicottepec, Berlibo and Cantarei. One hundredeighty-eight test wells have been drilled. Practically all of them, 182, showed results and of these 153 were producers. This is an 84-percent success rate.

The new petroleum installations have taken special care to preserve the surrounding economy, not only through degradation and treatment of waste products, but also by rehabilitating regions formerly contaminated.

I pay homage to the hard-working Mexican technicians supported by men of good will from many parts of the world, risking their lives, without bowing to the unknown and standing firmly against adversity. These men are waging a gallant battle. To them, I extend my admiration and my thanks. For the others, I wish them the oblivion of dark days. I do not even want to remember those who find joy in our problems and misfortunes. For the foreigners, who with ill intentions give free reign to their ambition, I extend my most complete disregard. [applause]

In a changing world Mexicans must learn to face challenges. We must learn that the life [words indistinct] will always bring problems and obstacles and that as we overcome each one of them, we shall find the strength we need to continue building a better life. May this serve to reaffirm our faith in our future, make us more united and help us increase our greatness. [applause]

One of the main activities which cannot be [words indistinct] and its potential for the food industry, is fishing. We can say that during the past 3 years we have had a sustained 22-percent annual growth rate. This has produced an increase of from 600,000 tons to more than 900,000 tons in the period covered by this report. This growth has been possible thanks to the fulfillment of the building and rehabilitation of the fishing fleet and its industrial plants.

Even though the increased production was devoted mostly to supplying the domestic market, exports and the substitution of fish meal imports allowed the fishing sector to contribute, for the second consecutive year, 11 billion pesos to our foreign currency reserves. This is important. We cannot underrate this activity because of abuses during the Lenten period, which we admit and will explain.

Let us examine other figures and programs of interest to us. I am pleased to reveal that for the first time 250 fishing trawlers caught [words indistinct] in the Pacific during the off-season for shrimp. During these 3 years, international cooperation has resulted in the creation of 23 joint capital enterprises in which national capital was in the majority. This confirmed the advantage of co-investment as opposed to licenses or permits purchased [words indistinct]. This strategy allowed the creation of a Mexican fishing fleet of 32 ships for large-scale high seas fishing. This same criterion applies to bilateral investments regarding shrimp [words indistinct] ends this year. During the current period, we continued working to create the sector's institutional framework. The organization of fishing will be adapted to existing conditions and to development needs. We shall draft a bill which will be released shortly in order to [words indistinct] and the discrepancies existing in the exploitation of some species of the [word indistinct] and regulate the exploitation of sardines, which are being increasingly channeled toward [words indistinct].

The adoption of the single shrimp contract brought to an end the artificial conflicts which concealed deficiencies and distortions of the cooperative system. We must act sensibly, with neither exorbitant profits for the middleman nor [words indistinct].

We must learn to use the inexhaustible sources of sea products, many of which are nutritional. However, to speak of food means to speak of the rural regions and their problems.

Some 3 million farmers and communal producers live in 25,000 municipalities and communities covering 95 million hectares, of which 76 million are legally registered in 18,000 population centers. Over 1 million small farmers, of which only 200,000 are established legally, hold 86 million hectares. In a system of 784 settlements, of which 418 are legally registered, 100,000 settlers live on 7.5 million hectares. There are 300,000 squatters [racionaleros] who hold 10.5 million hectares of national untitled lands.

Undoubtedly, there still [words indistinct] whose expense is unknown. They are against the law. We shall [words indistinct] as we find them, until we eliminate them. [applause] This is an inescapable obligation.

This year, when we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Emiliano Zapata, we must reiterate that agrarian reform is irreversible as an instrument of justice. It can also be considered a means of production [applause] to be used to feed Mexico.

We have neither made official nor monopolized the cult of heroes. Much has been done and much still has to be done. The conditions set forth by such exemplary men as Zapata demand continued agrarian development devoid of demagogic attitudes that delay production. [applause]

The new strategy of planned development, in changing proposed industrial policies, human settlements and social development, basically has improved the position of our agriculture, although not that of livestock activity. New areas are being opened to production with the understanding that the easiest hydroagricultural projects have already been built or are underway. Only the most difficult, risky tasks remain, and they constitute a challenge to technology and ingenuity. The cheapest available lands, however, are being reclaimed.

It is said everywhere that we import corn and wheat. What is not said, however, is that we export cotton, coffee, cocoa, strawberries, vegetables, fruits, chickpeas and sesame seeds. It is not said, either, that our sugar, beef and beans are smuggled out. [applause] To top it all off, comparisons are made between grain imports and oil exports, as if they were the only two items of exchange. Let us handle our statistics correctly. Let us compare what can be compared and I assure you that the balance will be favorable. [applause]

We know that commercial legislation is clearly controlled by the country's economic reality. Because of this, last year we announced that the government would prepare projects to reduce penalties and define new crimes against the people's economy, knowing that our exports are rightfully handled by responsible sectors, but illegally manhandled by the ever-present scoundrels. [applause] We wish to announce today that we have submitted bills to Congress. These will amend various legal terms and create more severe penalties against monopolists and against those who hoard or refuse to sell staples or the required raw materials for their manufacture. These bills establish fines of 2,950 pesos and jail terms of from 2 to 9 years. [applause]

We must point out that many of the inflationary pressures on prices, goods and services are imported from developed nations. This is the case with the United States, with which 70 percent of our trade is conducted. We must make these comparisons not to comfort ourselves, but to size up the situation properly and bolster (our confidence).

In one of the largest cities of the world, in the United States, last week 1 kilo of beans sold for 53 pesos, 1 kilo of sugar for 33 pesos and 1 kilo of meat for 173 pesos. If we compare the price of 1 liter of regular gasoline, we find that in the United States it costs up to 6.30 pesos; in Germany, 12.30 pesos; in France, 14.10; in Switzerland [figure indistinct]. The equivalent in Mexico is 2.80 pesos, less than half the price in North America and 6 times less than in Europe.

We realize there are also differences in incomes. However, let this observation serve to change some criticism. Some sectors simply blame inflation on the funds derived from public expenditures, salary increases, the lack of aggressiveness in public entities, insufficient agricultural production or ignorance, conforming to the theories of various sectors, such as the structuralists, the monetarists, the Marxists, the psychologists, the sociologists, [words indistinct].

In times of inflation, such theories also suffer an inflationary phenomenon. [applause] It is, in fact, a consequence of the conclusion of several [words indistinct]. It is unfair, however, to turn to the argument of the theory on sin to condemn the devil of [word indistinct] as the societies are thus made evil, ending in a life of hell. [applause]

Whatever the causes and explanations may be, inflation, once restricted and now excessively prevalent in the economy, can be considered a generalized process of disparity between supply and demand, which causes a constant increase in price and concentrates wealth through the continuous revaluation of material goods. It discourages savings, affects the system of tariffs and subsidies and, above all, creates social tension and resistance and generalized struggling, which bring the process of boiling points. There is no guaranteed solution, as is evidenced by a world struggling for the last 6 years to find a solution. We are making efforts to control it domestically. And we shall continue to do so abroad also, in a modest way, by avoiding contact and having it transmitted from the strong to the weak.

In a country such as ours, which is renowned for its work, the only [words indistinct] and through the granting of salaries and worker's benefits, the fundamental factor of its distribution, unemployment and underemployment are two of the most serious aspects of social injustice.

Over the past 10 years the gap between the working population and employment has increased. We cannot and must not allow conditions where Mexicans, young or old, men or women, in the cities or in the countryside, who can work have no jobs, who look for jobs find none, or who find work of sorts are able to eat but to subsist poorly.

From now until 1982 we plan to overcome the most acute aspects of this problem and to establish solid bases so that in the near future there will be jobs for those needing work. Now, with public and private investment, employment in the principal cities of the country shows a tendency to [word indistinct] the rates of the social security register in the past year that industrial employment increased at a rate of 9 percent. It previously had been negative. The objective of consolidation is to at least maintain this increase in the coming months so as to increase it even more toward the end of the administration.

Nevertheless, we are experiencing a stage of development which shows an absurd paradox. There is an unsatisfied demand for employment and at the same time in all activities, such as fishing, shipbuilding, specialized services, and industrial activities, there is a demand for skilled labor which is also unsatisfied. The key to all this is training. A bill already exists which makes it obligatory. The state has the organizations and necessary operational systems. What the country needs now is a special effort and a vast training program for workers carried out by the production sectors. The labor organizations and management sectors must combine their actions with those of the public authorities. It would be absurd if our manpower incapacity were to restrain our growth. We must all participate in training. It is the best investment. Let us view it in this way and not as a burden.

We have advanced firmly in a voluntary manner in moderating the excessive growth of our population. Family planning, as a responsibility of the couple, is moving along at the foreseen rate. We have estimated that for this year the annual increase will be lower than 3 percent. If things continue this way, by the end of this administration it will be down to 2.5 percent, as we have planned.

Perhaps it is not I who should stress this, but it seems just that I should do so because she is my only collaborator who does not get paid even though she attends to a number of institutions with exemplary dedication and efficiency. She is my wife, who through the [applause] Inter-American Development Bank, the National Social Activities Fund and the National Volunteers supports several social development institutions, collaborates in a number of critical coordination programs--such as those in the Guerrero and Oaxaca mountains and in Las Truchas, as well as other social and cultural activities--while also attending to important international commitments. She has my thanks and respect. [applause]

At present, the problems of this city constitute the most vivid example of that which we do not want happening in other cities throughout the republic. For this reason, it is imperative that we implement a rational urban development policy [words indistinct]. This does not mean we will abandon the capital. On the contrary, we will seek [words indistinct]. Through this policy of [words indistinct], far from Constituting a mirage, Mexico City's metropolitan area will recover not only its old beauty, but its physical and spiritual health as well.

Marching toward our coasts and points of convergence is the strategy we have begun, which will be continued by the coming generations. It is clear that by the end of this century, this city will be the largest in the world. But although this represents a risk, it is not the most serious one. The grave part, the unforgivable, would be if despite being aware of this tendency and its implications we did not make decisions leading to suitable answers and instead allowed the threat of a bitter future at a crossroad to become an irreparable present. That which is unforeseen becomes a problem. Unresolved problems tend to accumulate and accumulated problems annihilate the possibilities of development. It is a destructive process which does not need to be demonstrated in order to be understood.

In this period, our foreign policy has been characterized by an intense diplomatic activity at the chief-of-state level in line with our historic tradition and the postulates of international law.

Mexico abides by and will remain loyal to the humanitarian policy of the right to asylum. This does not alter our political doctrine but extols it because we do not give asylum to ideas but to men. [applause]

One of the goals of our foreign policy is to maintain an open and constructive dialog with all nations of the world.

We greet the birth of the new European Parliament elected by the citizens of the nine member countries of the European Community. We also hope that its relations with the representative organs of countries of other areas or socioeconomic conditions will result in better understanding and in the strengthening of world democracy.

We identify ourselves with the nations of Latin America, Africa and Asia which, like us, are struggling to decolonize and find a fair place in the world.

Our bilateral relations were greatly increased with our tours to China, Japan and the Philippines last year and with the visits to our country by the UN secretary general, the Spanish king, the presidents of El Salvador, the United States, France, Bulgaria, Costa Rica and Colombia, the president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and other distinguished visitors.

From the multilateral viewpoint, we actively participated in the international organizations in which Mexico is a member. We presented various proposals, in particular the drafting at the United Nations of a code of ethics on the rights of migrant workers. One more step was taken to achieve the creation of the first populated area free of nuclear weapons with the signing of Protocol I by France and with the ratification of Protocol I of the Tlatelolco Treaty by the Soviet Union.

We followed with special interest the Third World conference on the Law of the Sea in which we participated. It is becoming increasingly important in establishing the groundwork for the use and conservation of the benefits of the sea. In the sea and outer space we still have time to avoid the mistakes we made in the past. Mankind can take advantage of its experience and [words indistinct] and put these areas in order through law.

Mexico was present at the fifth UNCTAD, the ILO, the SO [expansion unknown], the WHO, the Latin American Economic System and the Latin American Energy Organization. We will soon request permission from this Congress to attend the greatest forum ever established by mankind in order to expound a thesis there whose only aim is to explain the energy problem in all its realism and depth because this problem is the common responsibility of mankind. We will summarize much of what has been said about the rational use of its production, marketing, [word indistinct] and consumption and the development of alternate nonconventional sources through a system of financing and the transfer of technology.

If other countries are willing to seriously order their comportment on this basis, Mexico is in a position to commit itself with an initial [word indistinct] system which is more just, lasting and productive. [applause]

Our country increased to 136 the number of countries with which it has diplomatic relations with the recognition of the Caribbean nations of Dominica and St Lucia.

I wish to ratify before this Congress that Mexico is not an irresponsible country. [Words indistinct] from the moment it went without control, our country, complying with international commitments, carried out all its efforts to control that well. We have thanked the United Nations for its support in controlling and studying the ecology and in preserving the environment that could be affected by the spills. We have informed our neighbor, the United States, on the movement of the spill and we even authorized [words indistinct] the possibility that [words indistinct] reach parallel 95 in order to control the negative effects of this spill.

Our relations have been broad and friendly. Recently, and this is public knowledge, it was proposed to Mexico that it hold talks to discuss the damage and consider the possibility of indemnization. I wish to ratify before this Congress and at this time that I gave instructions to the Foreign Secretariat to reply to the request that Mexico can not find legal reasons to begin the talks in question. I repeat, Mexico does not admit responsibility. I simply feel that the reasons which may exist are not justified. Such justification must also obligate those who make the demand. A substantial characteristic in law is the conversion of reason into a general rule. If reason cannot be converted into a general rule than its perpetrator would be an unfair and unworthy regime. For this reason, Mexico does not want to discuss anything related to this matter. [applause]

Of course, we are willing to participate in an international order that would regulate this situation with general and obligatory measures for all and with established courts. We are willing to accept this.

Because of the massive violations of human rights, amply documented in the report of the Inter-American Commission, and the indiscriminate military attacks suffered by the civilian population during the past year, on 20 May the Mexican Government suspended relations with the dictatorial Anastasio Somoza regime. [applause]

On 18 July, we expressed our official recognition and personal approval of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of our brother Nicaraguan people and to the extent of our abilities, we shall be at their side in the hard stages of their reconstruction. Here with us, and it is honor for us, are the representatives of the Government of National Reconstruction of our sister republic of Nicaragua who honor us with their presence. [applause]

Our detractors can say anything except that they do not have the right to say it. There are times when freedom of expression is confused with the needs of information marketing [words indistinct] selling of news, publicity and popularity. It is painful to say that the right to information and the freedom to spread them, [words indistinct] when reality is distorted with exaggerations, when scandals bewilder, when sensationalism stuns, when morbidity provokes, when rumors are sold as news, when blackmail is practiced, when slander is used for the sake of slandering, when credit is given for the sake of discrediting, when silence is bought, when lies are used as arguments and when slander is used as a way of living. [applause]

A distorting structure has been created on the international level to serve all this. The information diffused about our developing countries and the information made available to us is handled by others and [words indistinct].

On 18 October 1978, 8 months before Ixtoc-1, I again mentioned this situation, the United States [words indistinct] the drilling of well [?Calore] 81 in the Gulf of Mexico, 72 km off the Mexican shores, which [words indistinct] residues which flow out of the so-called [words indistinct] and which have given valuable indications on the pressure in these [words indistinct].

That spill which still (?continues) has [words indistinct] 30 million cubic feet of gas daily [words indistinct]. Throughout the world every year, an average of (?612) wells go out of control [words indistinct].

At this time, there are 10 wells out of control on land: 7 in the United States, 1 in Canada, 1 in China and 1 in Iran. There are 4 out of control at sea: 1 in the United States, 1 in Singapore and 1 in Iran [words indistinct].

It is clear that misinformation is being spread about our well. Abroad, it is misleading, and at home with lies or [word indistinct]. In spite of all this, and [words indistinct] for the sake of our democracy we have not tried to control the freedom of expression [words indistinct]. We prefer to ignore this flagrant provocation.

SHAH'S SPOKESMAN DENIES SHOOTING INCIDENT

PA021256 Paris AFP in English 0656 GMT 2 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, Sept 1 (AFP)--The shah of Iran's spokesman tonight denied that the ousted Iranian leader's security guards had shot and wounded three Mexican members of a clandestine communist group which had vowed to carry out "a spectacular act with international overtones."

Spokesman Eric Morse said the reports in three Mexican newspapers today about the alleged shootings near the shah's residence in Cuernavaca, 60 kilometres (35 miles) south of here, last night were "totally false, absurd and devoid of all foundation."

The incident followed a similar and equally quickly denied press report in June of an attempt on the shah's life from a helicopter, which later turned out to have been piloted by the shah's visiting son.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PLO DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Royo, Torrijos

JN311707 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Yesterday, the Panamanian president received the Palestinian revolution delegation currently visiting Panama and was given a message from brother leader Abu 'Ammar, in the presence of the Panamanian justice minister and the president's adviser. The delegation also met with Mr Omar [Torrijos], chief of the National Guard, and had lunch with him. In addition, the delegation held a series of meetings with the Democratic Revolutionary Party secretary and with the Panamanian Student Federation. The Palestinian delegation also met with the Palestinian community in Panama to explain developments in the Palestine cause. [Words indistinct] with a number of organizations, including the workers and journalists unions, in order to explain developments in the Palestine cause.

Goal: PLO Education Center

PA312120 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 31 Aug 79 p 6-A PA

[From the Alto Voltage column]

[Text] A distinguished delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization is visiting us. Welcome to our pluralist world. It has been noted that they are interested in establishing an education center in our country.

EDITORIAL SUGGESTS MEASURES AGAINST OIL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES

PA032250 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Sep 79 PA

[Editorial: "Last Resort"]

[Text] If the oil shortage continues to worsen--and we hope it will not--non oil-producing countries will be forced to take harsh measures which undoubtedly would go against the spirit of harmony which is the essence of diplomatic law.

Since OPEC members have speculated with oil prices to the point of selling it to the highest bidder, countries which do not produce this valuable liquid could respond in kind with the products which they control. For example, a restriction on exports of food and other goods and services to OPEC countries could be a highly effective measure. At least this position has been gaining support recently.

It is known that the West exports millions [presumably dollars] in airplanes, machinery and motor vehicles of all kinds, in addition to medicines, clothing and other staples to the oil countries. If export of those products were restricted, the Arabs would urgently need to negotiate.

Many consider this measure to be absurd because it is extreme. However, in view of the urgent need to survive, there would be no other option. It must be noted that the objective of the upcoming OPEC meetings, which will soon be announced, is to discuss the prices of crude oil.

In the case of Panama and the United States, which control the Canal Zone [as published] as a great natural resource, particularly under the new treaties, the operation would be simple. [paragraph continues]

The tolls would be increased for OPEC merchant ships and warships transiting the canal in the same proportion as the increase in the price of oil. Or, on the other hand, an agreement would be negotiated to trade oil for preferential treatment for the ships of those countries. This would be an application of the simple law of survival: One hand scratches the other.

Such a decision would surely convince not only the Arabs but also our brothers in neighboring Ecuador and Venezuela.

COLUMNIST HAILS PRD'S DEMOCRATIC TENETS

PAY1314 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 Aug 79 p 5-A PA

[Griselda Lopez article: "A Democratic Party"]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] is based on General Torrijos' thinking. On Sunday [2 September], in an outward show of its democratic beliefs, elections will be held for delegates to the party congress. The PRD defines itself as "consistent with the political framework in which it is operating, a framework that is the result of the political conditions achieved and insured by the revolutionary process. [quotation marks as published] Along with General Torrijos, the PRD feels that "democracy is the most appropriate climate for consolidating the achievements of the process and solving national problems."

According to General Torrijos, "that democratic belief must be viewed in a dynamic and functional way so that no national group will be excluded."

Thus, following General Torrijos' guidelines, the PRD has set itself up as an organization of "Panamanians aware of their civic, historic and patriotic responsibilities, an outlet for the views of many."

The PRD is open to and receptive of all organizations, groups and conscious forces of the Panamanian people. "The country needs a national unity force, free of sectarianism," General Torrijos has said. He had already stated that in "1968 the Panamanian family was split up, the Panamanian people were divided due to apparently irreconcilable differences. The revolution reconciled the Panamanian people. The PRD is the force capable of fanning that feeling, maintaining civic calm."

The general has said that the "integration of all Panamanians must be achieved" through conscientious militancy. "Each PRD member must be consciously aware of the party's objectives."

"We want to turn Panama into a country where injustice has been uprooted. However, it is impossible to impose change from above because it must be supported in the homes, in the neighborhoods, by the community; that is why our party's following comes from all social strata. They see the PRD as a force capable of promoting national development without excluding anybody, but rather including everyone in the task of enhancing the nation through genuine democratic participation."

The PRD is a participatory body "in which each member not only knows he is responsible for the decisions made at a plenum but knows fundamentally that he is exercising his rights at the same time that they are being defended, and feels that he is an integral part of any response to a specific situation."

NICARAGUA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM ESTABLISHED

FLO41424 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1412 GMT 4 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and Nicaragua have established diplomatic relations at the embassy level at a ceremony held in the Vietnamese Embassy in Cuba. Nguyen Co Thach, minister of state responsible for SRV foreign affairs, and Miguel d'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, who are attending the nonaligned countries sixth summit conference, signed the agreement.

D'Escoto pointed out that the (?clear position) of the Vietnamese people was a constant incentive to the Nicaraguan struggle and that friendship with Vietnam already had been manifested by Sandino's people. For his part, Nguyen Co Thach stressed that the victory of the Nicaraguan people has represented a substantial change in Latin American political events. He also made special mention of the fact that relations were established in Cuba. [Paris AFP in Spanish at 0027 GMT on 4 September adds: "The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, said the signing of the document fulfilled a long-time aspiration of his country."]

COMMUNIST PARTY ANNOUNCES SOLIDARITY WITH FSLN

PA042334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--After several decades of clandestine existence, because of the Somoza dynasty's decided anticommunist policy, the Communist Party of Nicaragua has come to life announcing its solidarity with the revolutionary process led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). The Sandinist army newspaper, BARRICADA, carries in its latest edition a report on the meeting held by the Communist Party last weekend in this capital. The meeting was called by the Central Committee and the political commission to reiterate its solidarity with the FSLN in its struggle and for the leading role that the workers must play in carrying out the social transformations that the people are expecting from the revolutionary process.

Eli Altamirano, the Communist Party secretary general, set forth the party's position and also its decision that the course of the revolution has not been altered and demanded full support for agrarian reform which will return the land to the peasants.

Against the background of a red flag with the hammer and sickle and the international slogan "Workers of the World, Unite," Altamirano insisted that the agrarian reform has to be antifeudal, anti-imperialist and antioligarchic, so that the country's economic development can be promoted from its foundation.

In the first public rally since the fall of Somoza and free from persecution, Altamirano said that the communists are going to oppose any action intended to undermine FSLN's merits. He asked all revolutionary forces to unite in defense of the revolution. He added that the Communist Party and the FSLN's banners will stand together and their hymns will be sung as a symbol of an unbreakable union.

BARRICADA carries two front-page photographs of the meeting and quotes Altamirano as saying that Nicaraguan communists will not lend themselves to changing the course of our democratic revolution nor dividing FSLN or other revolutionary forces.

RIGHTIST PARTIES JOIN TO OPPOSE LEFT IN FUTURE ELECTIONS

PA050019 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Sep (AFP)--Two rightwing political organizations took steps here today toward joining their forces to create another political party to confront the left in a future electoral process. Youth groups from the Democratic Conservative Party have announced a movement to renovate this political organization and give it a new name, the Sandinist Social Democratic Party. The Conservative Democratic Party was organized by several splinter groups of the original Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua which disappeared with the fall of the Somozist dictatorship with which it cogenerated.

Movement spokesmen said that they have the support of former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to help strengthen their organization. They added that the members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, a party of businessmen and the moneyed classes in the country, have expressed their intention of joining the Sandinist Social Democratic movement about to emerge. The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement is led by industrialist Alfonso Robelo Callejas, one of the five members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction which is now acting as the national executive.

ORTEGA PROMISES FULL PARTICIPATION IN REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

PA041530 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Sep (AFP)--The commander in chief of the Sandinist army said here today that the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will carry out the Nicaraguan revolution together because both are useful. Commander Humberto Ortega said the revolution could wipe out the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie right now because it has the power and the people's support, but that is not the way to carry out a revolution. Ortega spoke during a seminar on politics and education held at the Central American University, the country's only private university.

The Sandinist commander refused to define the word "bourgeoisie," stating that "rigid concepts lack importance in a revolutionary process like that which we are carrying out in Nicaragua." He said the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie has a great potential to contribute to the country's reconstruction, in which it will play a major role. "The people," the commander added, "will have the final word on what course the process will take: whether we will adopt a bourgeois capitalist system or a more just regime with greater social projection."

Ortega noted that the Sandinist National Liberation Front had staged its struggle while following a policy of alliance with all Nicaragua's political and social sectors. "We did not allow ourselves to be trapped by the tricks of the imperialists who, up to the last moment, tried to save the Somozist regime. That is why we maintained a spirit of participation by all in the struggle since we were all necessary and we continue to be needed," Ortega said.

Commander Ortega said that "it is dangerous to cling rigidly to any theory, whether ultraleftist or ultrarightist. The watchword should be criticism and unity to point out errors and correct them." Ortega said the Nicaraguan revolution accepts constructive criticism, but not negative and malicious attacks.

"The Nicaraguan revolution," he added, "aims at equal opportunity for all. If this is called socialism, so be it. We will not tolerate glaring differences between the rich and the poor or the existence of exploiters and exploited." "In the coming elections," Ortega concluded, "the people will choose the political system which they desire for Nicaragua."